The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4615. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DYSPEPSIA.

Great grief and uneasiness of mind, intense study, drinking to excess, particularly of spirituous liquors and the use of tobacco, opium and other narcotics, are the causes which usually occasion dyspepsia, and it is principally met with in those who devote much time to study or who lead either a sedentary or irregular life. The treatment of the disease is to be attempted by tonics, which supply deficiency of bile or gastric juice. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all the tormenting and dangerous symptoms, you can place the utmost reliance in HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. It is a preparation emanating from one of the most celebrated practitioners of modern times, and one of the greatest writers Germany ever produced. This article is now prepared carefully and skillfully, and the most respectable classes of society freely testify to its superlative merits—Members of Congress, judges, clergymen and merchants. In appending certificates, I would have it distinctly understood that they are genuine.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1,000

to any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

REMEMBER

that this is offered as a medicinal preparation, containing no

RUM OR WHISKY,

AND CANNOT MAKE DRUNKARDS,

but is the greatest strengthening tonic in the world—purely vegetable, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

READ WHO INDORSES THE ABOVE STATEMENT.

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Penn.

* * * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon-st.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia:

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles, I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches, Philadelphia:

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the disease they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours, truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 963 Hutchinson-st.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church:

DEAR SIR: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours, T. WINTER.
Roxborough, Penn.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchinson, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 259 Canal-st.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz., that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with—chronic diarrhoea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly, yours, JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.
NEW-YORK, February 2, 1864.

From A. McMakin, Esq., No. 663 Broadway, March 28, 1866:

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary remedial qualities of the Hoofland's German Bitters, procured at your establishment.

A member of my family has been for many years a perfect martyr to Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing offsprings of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy, which in a few weeks resulted in making her (to use her own words) "a new woman."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or to refer similar sufferers to Yours truly,

A. McMAKIN.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq., No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

CERTIFICATES IN GREAT NUMBERS OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

PRICE,

SINGLE BOTTLE, $1; OR A HALF DOZEN FOR $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 631 ARCH-ST.,
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JONES & EVANS,
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For sale by druggists and dealers in every town in the United States.

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DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

One Day Later by the City of London.

Battle Between the Austrians and Prussians in Bohemia.

Defeat of the Prussians After a Stubborn Fight.

They Leave Their Dead and Wounded on the Battle-Field.

The Austrians Defeated in a Spirited Fight Near Turnam.

Additional Particulars of the Battle of Custozza.

The Inman screw steamship *City of London*, Capt. MIRRHOUSE, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of June 27, *via* Queenstown June 28, arrived here yesterday morning. The news is only one day later.

A battle had taken place in Bohemia and the Austrians were again victorious. The only particulars of this engagement are from Cork newspapers of June 28.

Gen. GREIGH, an Englishman, formerly an officer of the Imperial Guard, and a great favorite of the Emperor, has been attached to the Russian Ministry of Finance. He is expected to be nominated shortly Minister of Finance, and has submitted a financial plan to the Emperor by which English capital would be attracted to the country.

Subscriptions continue throughout Russia for the erection of votive chapels in commemoration of the late defeated attempts upon the Emperor's life.

The case of the *Beatrice*, otherwise the *Rappahannock*, was before the Admiralty Court on the 26th, when the Admiralty Advocate moved the Court to decree possession to the American Government. Counsel appeared on behalf of Mr. COLEMAN, the registered proprietor, who had entered appearance on the suit being abandoned by Mr. LAFONE, and moved the Court to suspend the decree and allow Mr. COLEMAN to plead and establish his claim. The Court granted the application upon payment by Mr. COLEMAN of the costs occasioned by his non-appearance at an earlier period.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

The Prussians Beaten in Bohemia and Retreat, Leaving their Dead and Wounded on the Field.

PARDUBITZ, June 27—Evening.

Since 10 o'clock this morning a continued fire of artillery has been kept up by the Austrian and Prussian forces, between Neustadt and Nachod, in Bohemia.

The Prussians were repulsed near Skalitz, where the cavalry took part in the action. At 6 o'clock this evening the Prussians were beaten, and were in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Another Engagement—The Prussians Victorious.

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 27—Noon.

Last night the Army of the Elbe had a successful engagement near Turnan, taking seven Austrian officers and 500 men prisoners.

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 27—Evening.

The engagement which took place yesterday in Pacloc, to the east of Turnan, was of a very spirited character, and lasted until midnight. The troops engaged were the Prussian division under Gen. VON HORN, and the Prussian brigade under Gen. POSTCHAMPLE. The Prussians lost a Colonel, Lieutenant and Captain.

Destruction of Railways.

PRAGUE, Tuesday, June 26.

The Prussians have destroyed the railroad bridge between Werdau and Grossmitz, at Altenberg. The people resisted them. The King of Saxony left Prague to-day.

The King of Hanover.

BERLIN, Tuesday, June 26.

Prussia has again offered the King of Hanover an alliance, with a guarantee for his possession of the throne, on the basis of Federal Reform, and on condition of his capitulation with the honors of war. It is hoped here that the capitulation will take place to-day.

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 27.

Prussia has replaced the principal functionaries in Saxony, Electoral Hesse and Hanover.

Austrian Movements.

BERNE, Wednesday, June 27.

The Austrians have returned to the first station upon the Stelvio. The Italians have taken up a position near the Pont du Diable.

ANCONA, Wednesday, June 27.

Twelve men-of-war, comprising the Austrian fleet, appeared in sight of this port this morning, but are now leaving. The Italian squadron are preparing to follow and attack them.

PESTH, Wednesday, June 27.

A second conscription has been ordered in Croatia. The Crotian Districts on the Adriatic have been declared in a state of siege.

VIENNA, Wednesday, June 27.

Gen. BENEDEK's motive for not yet having given up his passive attitude is twofold. In the first place, he awaits the conjunction of the Federal troops with his army, and in the second, he allows Prince FREDERICK CHARLES to advance with his army into Bohemia in order that he may be able to cut off his retreat.

Insurrection Threatened in Hungary.

VIENNA, Wednesday, June 27.

A schism has taken place in the camps of the Hungarian Liberals. The Deak Party is opposed to any insurrection in Hungary, unless Austria meets with a defeat from Prussia or Italy; while the other faction of the Liberals is in favor of an immediate insurrection which would assist Italy and Prussia. The latter faction has extensive ramifications in Croatia, Dalmatia and Illyria. In Croatia especially Italian sympathies are so strong that the whole province has been declared in a state of siege.

Austria and the German States.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, June 27.

Austria has proposed to her confederate allies that in order to avoid the delay attendant upon the tedious proceedings of the Federal Diet, all their Plenipotentiaries at the Diet should be recalled, and a Committee of Military Plenipotentiaries appointed in their place, under the Presidency of Austria—the members of this Committee not to be obliged to refer to their respective Governments upon every special occasion, but decide upon matters independently, according to circumstances. This proposition has not yet been agreed to by the members of the Diet, allies of Austria.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Wednesday, June 27.

Fifteen thousand Baden troops, now stationed near Heidelberg and Mannheim, will occupy a position between Darmstadt and Frankfort, and will be reinforced by available Federal forces.

Patriotic Subscriptions.

VIENNA, Wednesday, June 27.

Patriotic subscriptions are now taking place in all the German provinces of Austria to support the costs of the war. The Committees established for this object receive not only money, but jewelry and plate. The contributions, however, up to the present, are of unimportant amount.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel Applies for French Assistance.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, June 27.

The King of Italy yesterday requested the assistance of France against Austria, offering the Emperor in exchange the island of Sardinia, in addition to important concessions by the Italian Government upon he Roman question.

Further Particulars of the Battle of Custozza.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, June 26.

At the battle of Custozza the Austrian forces numbered 60,000. The First Army Corps reserve, on the heights to the left of Valeggio, held in check an overwhelming number of Austrians, before which Gen. CRANE (Cerale?) had been forced to retire. BIXIO's division and the cavalry of the line protected the retreat of the army, which was effected in good order. The Peameli division took prisoners, an entire battalion of Austrian chasseurs. The Italian cavalry had several engagements with the Austrians, who suffered heavy losses, and the Third Army Corps took about 1,000 prisoners. The Italian losses are great, but those of the enemy are believed to be still more considerable. The Italian cavalry did not abandon their positions, nor were they overcome until after he enemy had received reinforcements. Toward nightfall both the Italians and Austrians retired from heir respective positions.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

Its Position Before the Late Crossing of the Mincio—The Quadrilateral—Commanders of the Army.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY,
CREMONA, Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

Let me fulfil for a day or two more the task of describing the ground along which the Italian army is quickly moving toward Venetia, until events shall impose on me the duty of becoming the chronicler of military deeds. The River Po, along the course of which, as I said in my former letter, extends the line held by the Italian army, does not present much interest, except in the lower part. A little below Stradella, the river, following its course toward the east, skirts Piacenza on the right hand, and receiving on its left the waters of the Lambro and Adda, very rapid streams, approaches Cremona. It then turns to the southeast, in the direction of Brescello, after having received on its right the waters flowing from the Rivers Trebbia, Nura and Taro, all names which the battles of the Romans have made historical, as well as those fought in modern times, beginning with the period of CHARLES VIII. Guastalla once reached, the Po turns to the north, making its way through the plains of Mantua, where it is augmented by the waters of the Oglio and the Mincio on the left, and those of the Secchia on its right. It skirts the towns and boroughs of Casalmaggiore, Borgoforte, San Benedetto and Astiglia, which are all important places of crossing it. At Stellata, a little below Sermide, the Po forms several channels, which are called Po Grande, Poatello, Canal Bianco, Po di Goro, Po Donzella and Po di Tolle. These branches, or as they are called by the country people, these *bocche*, run from south to north through about fifty-eight miles of low and marshy ground. The valley of Comacchio, which stands in the very centre of this unhealthy ground, is separated from the sea by a large bank of sand collected there by the restless waves of the Adriatic.

Along this proceeds the road from Ravenna to the small city of Comacchio, which, crossing the Po and the Adige, leads to the Venetian lagunes.

The width of the Po, which is nearly five hundred yards at the mouth of the river Tessin, is upwards of thirteen hundred at the point where the town of Guastalla stands, the depth of its waters varying from six to thirty feet, and reaching at the village of Quastrelle a depth of nearly forty feet during the autumnal floods. If we except the upper part of the river, fords, properly so called, do not exist, except in the driest Summer days. A little below Casalmaggiore, and at Borgoforte, it was forded by the French and by the Austrians in 1796, 1807, 1813, and 1814. In general, however, the fords of this river vary very much, and it can be said of them that they are quite unsafe in any season of the year either on foot or on horseback.

The river Po is not only the main artery of Italian commerce, but it is also an excellent strategic line, for, running in an almost parallel direction with the Northern Alps, it may be described as a kind of ditch to those boulevards of Italy, and being flanked on one side by the Alpine valleys and by the Apennines, and on the other by banks and marshes, it presents an obstacle difficult to be overcome by any army which may attempt to turn it. The Po thus defends Upper Italy against any invasion which could come from the peninsula, and still more efficiently against one from the north.

So much has been said, especially since 1859, of the strategical importance of the famous Austrian Quadrilateral, formed by Mantua, Verona, Peschiera and Legnago, that I need not, at least for the present, dwell on the subject. I shall do so when the warlike events near at hand offer a more fitting opportunity. Let me, however, briefly state the difficulties the Italian army may meet with after crossing the Po, and entering the Adriatico-Alpine regions. The first difficulty the Generals of VICTOR EMMANUEL will have to contend against must present itself at the river Adige, which springs from the snowy peaks of the Tyrolean Pizzo Bianco. This rapid river runs through the mountainous ground of the Italian Tyrol and through the fertile lands of the Veronese, Bellunese and Paduan Provinces for about two hundred and forty miles, and has an average width of about 280 feet. At Gardolo and Zambano the river can be easily forded, especially in Summer, but it is absolutely impossible to ford it at any lower point. The principal points of crossing are Trento, Mori, Pontone, Pescantini, Verona, Legnago, Castelbaldo and Boara. The line of the Adige is of immense military importance. From Roveredo the valley through which it runs takes a fan-like shape, in which an intricate net-work of roads leads in various directions from the Alpine passes to the plains of Italy. All these roads unite at three points, Bolzano, Trento and Roveredo. A large number of narrow defiles add new strength to the already naturally fortified stronghold of the Tyrol. These defiles ascend as far as Rivoli, where a small corps d'armée could easily intercept the passage of artillery, and actually shut up the entrance of the plain. For this reason the first section of the Adige, as a line of defence, begins at the source of the river, and extends as far as Rivoli. The second section extends from Rivoli to Legnago, and on this side is protected by the Veronese valleys, which can, if necessary, be inundated as far as the Po by cutting the banks of the Adige near Legnago.

The third section extends from Legnago to the sea, through marshy and difficult ground, intersected by numberless ditches, ground which can also be inundated by the waters of the Adigetto, the Canal Bianco, and the Po. This last-mentioned line, combined with that of the Mincio, constitutes the great and principal strength of the Austrian Quadrilateral.

While in 1859 the allied armies turned their backs to the Alps, the Italian army, as it is now placed, faces them, and for a long line it turns its shoulders to the Appenines.

Those who have followed the political events of the Italian peninsula during the last two years, and who remember the strategical arguments put forth by the Council of Generals who met to report on the desirability of transferring the capital to Florence, will be able to appreciate the advantages that the Italian army will derive from the position it now hols. These advantages were explained by Gen. CIALDINI in the Senate, when he suddenly appeared there as an eminent orator.

I think it proper to make the readers of the *Daily News* acquainted with the names of the commanders of the four corps d'armée ready for immediate action, for they will often occur in relating the military events which are about to occur in this country.

The army, as you are already aware, will be under the immediate command of the King, who arrived here early this morning, having left Florence last night. Gen. LA MARMORA, the well-known leader of the gallant legions of Sardinia in the Crimea, having left Florence the day before yesterday, has already assumed his high function of Quartermaster-General, or Chief of Staff of the royal army. Lieut.-Gen. Count PETTITI, one of the ablest superior officers of the Italian staff, and the real organiser of this splendid army, is Adjutant-General, or second Chief of the royal staff. Immediately under him is Col. BARIOLA, an able officer, trained before 1848 in the Austrian military school. Gen. Count MENABREA, one of the greatest mathematicians of our time, is in command of the Royal Engineer Corps, while the supreme command of the artillery has been given to Gen. VALFRE DI BONZO, a Piedmontese. The first army corps, which until yesterday evening had its headquarters at Lodi, is under the orders of the *Generale d'Armata*—which corresponds with the rank of Marshal in the French Army—JOHN DURANDO, a comrade of CIALDINI and CUCCHIARI in Portugal and in Spain. This army corps is composed of the First Division, commanded by the Piedmontese Gen. CERALE; of the Second, by Gen. PIANEL, a Neapolitan of great military skill, and the last Minister of War of FRANCIS II. The Third Division is commanded by Gen. BRIGNONE (headquarters at Castiglione delle Stiviere.) BRIGNONE is a member of the Italian Parliament, and has a well-deserved reputation of being one of the ablest Generals in this army. The Fourth Division is under the leadership of a famous Garibaldian General—famous, because he was a Roman Catholic priest, and still more so for the courage he displayed in the defence of Venice in 1848-49, and in the Neapolitan campaign of 1860. The Second Army Corps is commanded by Gen. CUCCHIARI, an old soldier, as I have said, of the last Spanish wars. This corps is formed by the Fifth Division of the army commanded by Gen. NUNZIANTE, Prince of Mignano, who was among the most intimate friends of FERDINAND II. of Naples, and who joined the national army after the downfall of the Bourbons in 1860. Gen. COSENZ, one of the staunchest patriots of this country, and a friend of GARIBALDI and POERIO, is in command of the Sixth Division, while the Tenth Division of the army (the fourth and last of CUCCHIARI's corps) is under the command of the Piedmontese General, CADORNA. The Third Army Corps obeys the orders of the *Generale d'Armata*, Count MOROZZO DELLA PROCCA, a personal friend of VICTOR EMMANUEL, and a man of great military and scientific talents. The headquarters of this corps have been lately removed from Piacenza to Asola. Count RUBILANT, a brilliant officer and the very type of the *gentilhomme* of old, acts as chief of his staff. Four divisions belong to this army corps, the Seventh, under the command of BIXIO, the well-known and audacious general of GARIBALDI; the Eighth, under Gen. CUGIA, formerly Minister of Marine in MINGHETTI's Cabinet; the Ninth, under GOVONE, the able general who was the negotiator of the Prussian-Italian treaty at Berlin; and the Sixteenth and last, under the leadership of Prince HUMBERT of Savoy, the eldest son of VICTOR EMMANUEL. The strongest and most powerful corps of all is the Fourth, under the command of CIALDINI. This corps seems destined to accomplish great deeds, and it may be almost considered as an independent one. CIALDINI is to the regular army what GARIBALDI is to the volunteers. The action of these two men must be left more to the inspiration of their military genius than to the rigid limits of orders sent from headquarters. Gen. PIOLA, a very able officer indeed, acts as CIALDINI's chief of the staff; whilst Prince COLONNA, Count MOSTI D'ESTE, Count SERRISTORI, Count MICHEL and Count BORROMEO—as you see, the most illustrious noblemen of Italy—are among his staff officers and aides-de-camp. CIALDINI's headquarters are still at Bologna, but I hear his corps is under marching order. Five divisions, and perhaps the most brilliant, form this corps. They are the Eleventh, under Gen. Count CASANOVA; the Twelfth, commanded by Gen. RICIOTTI, undoubtedly one of the most distinguished artillery generals of Europe; the Thirteenth, under Gen. MEZZACAPO, a Neapolitan; the Fourteenth, under Gen. CHIABRERA; the Fifteenth, under MEDICI, a Garibaldian general of great repute. Gen. Count MAURICE DE SONNAZ, the hero of Montebello, commands the reserve of cavalry, and Gen. MATTEI that of the artillery. The commissariat of the army is under the direction of Gen. BERTOLE DE VIALE.

The Defeat of the Italians at Custozza—Mitigating Circumstances.

From the London Daily News, June 27.

Now that the character of the Italian reverse has been on all hands frankly recognized, it may be useful to glance at some circumstances attending it calculated to mitigate the discouragement which the friends of Italy are tempted to feel at its occurrence at the very outset of the campaign. At first sight it almost seems that the long-deferred hopes of the nation have been completely blasted, and the result of seven years of preparation lost in one day. It is not surprising that blame should be accumulated on the General who planned and the Government which permitted the expedition beyond the Mincio. And as long as only military considerations are kept in view, it is easy and safe to pronounce censure. But no one who duly reflects on the situation of the Italian Government will fail to perceive that its conduct was necessarily determined by a variety of complex circumstances of a nature to modify the conclusions which would have been warranted by an exclusive regard to the rules of war. In the history of nations, as in the lives of individuals, there are crises when the most perilous of all dispositions is that which surrenders itself to the contemplation of difficulties, and when it is infinitely wiser to dare the worst, than to sit down in despondency and inaction.

Of course, if it can be shown that there was some way of taking Venetia in which nothing but courage, resolution, and fair generalship were necessary to make success certain, and that this way was abandoned for one more hazardous, then Gen. LA MARMORA may be blamed for his combinations. But hitherto this has not been, and, we suspect, cannot be shown. *It is evident that Venetia is garrisoned by a splendid army, strong in numbers, full of confidence, and animated by the best spirit of disciplined devotion to its leaders.* When such an army occupies ground which nature has fortified, and upon which military science has lavished all its resources for the purpose of defence, it is evident that an attack is a most hazardous operation. "Therefore," say some, "it ought never to have been undertaken." But that does not exactly follow. Both sides cannot win in a battle. The Austrian troops do not bring to the defence of Venetia enthusiasm equal to that which inspires the Italians, and until the event is decided the leaders of a nation have a right to expect much from that advantage, and to weigh it against others in possession of the enemy. From the Italian point of view—and it is with that we are now concerned—this war with Austria is not a *guerre de convenance* like that in which FREDERICK II. won Silesia, or a war of conquest, undertakings which, dictated simply by policy, are determined solely by a balance of interests. If it can be justified at all it must be so as a national necessity, overwhelming and irresistible. It by every tie of nature Venetia belongs to Italy, then it is simply impossible that the Italian people can shrink from the risks involved in the attempt to effect its deliverance without losing the very feeling which is the guarantee of their own independent existence. A Government which should decline this task would sink in public estimation, and become a prey to the arts of demagogues. King VICTOR EMMANUEL could in no wise decline the responsibility which devolved upon him, when Austria was engaged in hostilities, to endeavor to wrest Venetia from its foreign masters. The danger was obviously great, and we have not observed that the friends of Italy anywhere have ventured to urge the nation on to this war. It was for the Italians to decide whether they would meet its risks and make its sacrifices. They have done so, and the first result has been unfortunate. But now that friends are free to speak, we may observe that, if they had not attempted to strike a blow for their captive fellow countrymen, everybody would have felt that they were unworthy of the expectations which their recent history has encouraged. But even under this reverse they have consolations which, although they may not solace them much in the first bitterness of disappointment, will become more apparent at a future day. *The nation has approved its valor in the field of war, in a conflict with one of the great military powers of Europe, and stands higher in the estimation of the world than it did this day week.* This is the first time that an Italian army has borne the brunt of an encounter with a really great Austrian army, and it has done so with the utmost credit. No one can read the dispatches of the Archduke ALBERT without perceiving that the Italians have been able to command the respect of their adversaries. A retreat is proverbially one of the most difficult of the operations of war, and it was a saying of the celebrated Prince DE LIGNE that he could not think how an army could effect one; nevertheless the Italian army was apparently able to retreat unmolested. The Italian nation has seen that it is represented by an army than which none in Europe is braver, one of which it may well hope and believe all things. The reverse it has sustained is to be regretted on account of the loss of life involved and the loss of precious time; but the Italian Army is still unbroken, capable of high enterprises, and its losses will soon be in great part repaired by the appeal which its example makes to the National patriotism. The Italians are fighting for one of those causes which survive defeat and even rise up stronger from disaster, and although they now have to feel the anguish of disappointment, they may reasonably hope for more favorable circumstances and better fortune before the war is over, and when it comes to a close the Great Powers, which must have a voice in the general settlement of affairs, will be wanting in wisdom if they do not satisfy the just claims of the Italian people, and relieve both them and their gallant opponents from a state of things which is a disgrace to European civilization.

Severity of the Repulse.

From the Paris Temps, June 26.

The news which reaches us to-day from the seat of war in Italy is serious; it will produce a deep impression in France. A desperate battle has been fought between Peschiera and Verona, within the famous Quadrilateral. The Italians have encountered in their first offensive movement a formidable resistance it was impossible for them to overcome; they have suffered losses which, according to the early dispatches, are very considerable. VICTOR EMMANUEL's army crossed the Mincio the morning before last at Goito, above Mantua, without meeting with any resistance. It had no sooner reached the left bank of the river than it advanced northward toward Peschiera, with the view of attacking the positions which connect that fortress with the entrenched camp of Verona. At the same time its cavalry dashed on in the direction of the latter city, pushing before it an Austrian detachment, which it compelled to take refuge in the outer forts of the place. It was the First Corps which was charged with the attack between Peschiera and Verona; its movements were to be sustained by the Second and Third Corps. A diversion seems to have been simultaneously attempted between the outer forts of Peschiera by the left bank as well as by the troops that remained on the right bank of the Mincio. The First Corps led off, but found itself before superior forces, and was unable to overcome them; at one time it must have been almost surrounded by the enemy, for the dispatches state that the Second and Third Corps advanced in order to try and release it, and were unable to succeed. We shall no doubt receive circumstantial details respecting this sanguinary struggle to-morrow or the day after. At present, however, it may apparently be concluded, from the little we know, that though the Italians have been very roughly handled, they may regard this day as one very honorable to their army. The First Corps must have terribly suffered, especially the Cerale Division, the head of which was wounded. The Austrians announce that they have taken several guns and 2,000 prisoners. They have done themselves the honor of christening for themselves this battle, and call it by the name of Custozza, a name which recalls to the Italians melancholy recollections of the campaign of 1848.

A Mournful Presage.

From the Journal des Debats, June 26.

The news of an engagement between the Italian army and the Austrians is confirmed, and we regret to learn that it was not to the advantage of the Italians. Two dispatches—one from Florence, the other from Brescia—announce in fact that the First Army Corps attacked the Austrian positions near Peschiera, and was repulsed after a desperate struggle, which lasted nearly all yesterday. The Cerale Division, which appears to have led off the attack, has sustained serious losses; the General was wounded, as well as Prince AMADEUS. For the moment we have no other details of this affair, the issue of which cannot but sadden the friends of the Italian cause, among which we esteem it an honor to be counted, especially at this moment, when fate seems to be so adverse to it. We think, however, it would be an exaggeration of the consequences of this first repulse to see in it a mournful presage for the rest of the campaign. We are not superstitious; we do not deplore beyond measure an unfortunate event, which perhaps will soon be counterbalanced: we know that the fortune of war is fickle; and we do not yet feel disposed to abandon any of our hopes.

An Interview with Garibaldi.

Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

COMO, Sunday, June 17.

I had no sooner settled down in my cupboard with the incomparable look-out, than I went in quest of Gen. GARIBALDI. The General was installed at a handsome private house at the bottom of the main street of Como. Half-a-dozen Redshirts, musket and bayonet fixed, were drawn up across the entrance, as a significant hint to Austrian spies, who are said to be lurking in considerable numbers hereabouts. I soon found the officer on guard, who was a model of politeness, and learning from him that the General and his staff were at dinner, forbore to disturb them yet awhile. I came back in an hour and a-half's time, and without difficulty was allowed ingress to an ante-chamber on the first floor crowded with aides and orderlies. At the door of a second apartment I met GARIBALDI's indefatigable private secretary, M. PLANTULDI, who looked about as overworked, but withal as zealous as the stage manager of a London theatre on the first night of a new spectacle. By this gentleman I was formally presented to CANZI, CAIROLI, and BASSO, officers on GARIBALDI's staff, and all well known to fame as patriots of the fighting order. The General was lying down; but after a quarter of an hour or so the Secretary thought he might be visible. At the end of that time he walked softly on tiptoe to the door of the inner room, half opened it, peeped in, exchanged a few words with some one within; then beckoned to me, and without more ado I was in the presence of GARIBALDI. I had never seen him before. When he made his triumphal entry into London I was in America; so that it was a sight, good at least for my sore eyes, to gaze at last upon this famous man, and to see him there hale and strong, and ten years younger, so far as appearance went, than I had imagined him to be. The sun, like calumny and the calumniator's favorite weapon, the frying-pan, blackens all with whom his rays, through the medium of the camera, come in contact. In the cartes de visite GARIBALDI looks sombre, meagre and worn. I was surprised to see a hearty, jovial man, with a great blonde beard. But for the eye-glass he used, and the stick he carried, there were no traces visible of the waves of Time which have dashed against him, or of the cruel bullet which struck him at Aspromonte. He gave me his hand, and a hearty, sailor-like grip into the bargain; and if it be snobbish to have wished to have kissed that horny paw, I am glad to have been, for once in my life, at all events, a snob most egregious. I suppose he wore the renowned red shirt, but this garment was not visible. His upper man was all swathed in one of those simple striped blankets, through a hole in which the head is passed, and which are called in some parts of South America *gregos*, and in Mexico *serapes*. As a headdress he wore a velvet cap of the pork-pie form, and very coquettishly worked with gold embroidery. And if there be no peril of falling into the bathos by alluding to a hero's boots—I think there is no such peril, for are not the boots of NAPOLEON an inseparable part of his entirety?—I may mention that GARIBALDI's extremities were shod in "double-soled, square-toed lace-ups," the possession of a pair of which would have instilled great joy into the heart of a British clodhopper, but which would scarcely have excited the admiration of silverstick in waiting. A thousand times must it have been remarked in print that the aspect of GARIBALDI is as that of a lion. But no other simile will serve. "*Sorriso di madre, riguardo di leon,*" the Italians say of him. His port and mien are, of a truth, thoroughly leonine; but the "*sorriso di madre,*" the "mother's smile," comes over him when he converses familiarly, when he calls to some member of his staff, or, best of all, when he sees the boy volunteers, the hope and promise of Italy, passing before him. And there surely was never a countenance so thoroughly translucent, and from whose eyes there beamed so strongly the light of the soul within—the soul of a just and upright man, quietly striving to do his duty. I think Diogenes, coming into this presence, might have pitched his lantern out of window, and, sitting down on his tub, have cried; "Here he is at last." I think that the most devoted student of Scottish heraldry, and the firmest believer in the chivalric supremacy of "Sir DAVID LINDSAY, of the Mount," might have admitted that this was, after all, the real old tawny "Lord LYON, King of Arm," and king of men too; for there is witchery in his glance and magic in his smile. He talked for half an hour with that frank and easy and kindly simplicity which is only given to rulers, to men conscious of their own strength, benevolently mindful of the weakness of their interlocutors. Into the matter of this conversation it were not seemly to enter.

Address of Gen. Cialdini to his Soldiers

Gen. CIALDINI has published the following order of the day to his army:

HEADQUARTERS, BOLOGNA, June 20.

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS: We again take up arms under the auspices and command of King VICTOR EMMANUEL. We are not moved by an ambition of domination or a desire of conquest. We only seek to free unhappy Venice, a land which is not Austrian, but eminently Italian. We only wish to accomplish the independence and unity of our country, a sacred task for every generous and patriotic mind. Thus we are accompanied by the good wishes of all in the world who love justice.

At the news of this much-desired enterprise, municipal jealousies and political dissensions have disappeared from among us; the rivalries of men and the discords of parties are hushed; we have taken each other paternally by the hand. A solemn spectacle and sublime example, which teaches Italy how she can, if she so wills, incessantly increase her power.

To arms, then! The sanctity of the object, the grandeur of the means, our concord have prepared the victory. It is for us now to obtain it. To arms, then!

Let us leave to the enemy menacing bravadoes and arrogant words. The language of wrath and pride was never an instrument of strength or justice.

Let us bear in mind, on the contrary, that our flag has traversed Italy from Turin to Marsala, on one splendid road of national triumph; and drawing from the past a tranquil confidence in the future, let us await with calm and security the orders of our warrior King, the decrees of destiny, and the decision of the cannon. ENRICO CIALDINI.

The French Frontier on the Rhine—The Old Fortress of Landau.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

MANNHEIM, Friday, June 22.

At this place I have crossed the Rhine, having hitherto kept to the left bank, in order, after leaving Luxembourg and the French frontier fortresses, to take a closer look at that portion of the Palatinate which public opinion, or suspicion, regards as threatened with annexation to France. Passing northward from Strasburg by rail, an hour's journey brings one over the French frontier at Weissenburg, where the line crosses the little River Lauter, by the treaty of 1815 made the northern boundary of French Alsace, which had thus cut off from it a slip of 15 miles deep from north to south, and about the same width from the Vosges Mountains on the left to the Rhine on the right. The northern face of this little square is the River Queich, the old division of Alsace, and on it stands the fortress of Landau, the possession of which by Germany was, of course, the object of this pushing back of frontier. Landau is perhaps one of the most striking specimens of the purely fortified town, as distinguished from a fortress proper, bequeathed to our days by those of VAUBAN. Such as it is, however, it was deliberately made by that famous engineer for the protection of the slip of Rhine country acquired by his ambitious sovereign. Whoever holds it closes this fertile but narrow valley against any movement of an enemy up or down on the western bank of the Rhine; and when the Grand Monarque, on the completion of the works, ordered his proud motto, "*Nec pluribus impar,*" to be inscribed upon the gates, he little thought that, more than a century later, the bastions he had created were to become the outposts of Germany against the ambition of his successors.

A Federal fortress now, it has been entrusted since 1815 to the custody of Bavaria, in whose Rhenish territory it stands; and it forms, naturally enough, a standing eyesore to French military men. Their chief organ in such matters, LAVALLEE, the technical authority of St. Cyr, takes care that the fact should be known to his pupils (who form two-thirds of the younger officers of the line and cavalry) that the wrenching of it, and of Sarrelouis, on the other side of the Vosges, has laid bare the French frontier, between Strasburg and Metz. The attention of the Bavarian garrison is, of course, just now directed to their Prussian neighbors; and it would be unfair for me to enter into any particulars as to the condition of the place, the forces of the latter, near the Moselle, being within easy striking distance, if directed against it. Its present safety I imagine to be secured by the extreme nearness to the neutral territory of France, and by the pressure on the resources of the Prussians in other quarters. At present, as you are made aware from other sources, they are prudently attending to the preparation of Cologne. I must not omit, however, to note the ominous fact that Bavaria does not venture to call out the landwehr of this trans-Rhenan province of hers, or make any special levy of troops there. So marked an exception to the general activity has inspired distrust in the more patriotic of the residents, a deputation of whom are even now in Munich remonstrating against this slur upon the little province, which they protest to be true throughout to king and fatherland.

Having now seen thoroughly the present state of the French frontier on the Rhine, I must beg your readers to dismiss entirely any idea of camps forming or other formal signs of interest in the German quarrel. It is very well for a clumsy Muscovite to send his cane-compelled columns down to crowd the frontiers on the flank of the hostile armies. We manage these things better in France. Nay, we have adjourned our public visit to Alsace, so long promised the good people of Strasburg, lest our Imperial presence on the Rhine should be misconstrued by over-sensitive neighbors. Yet the care of our just rights (and perhaps those of certain neighboring populations) must not be neglected. Certain movements have been made from time to time, not chronicled even in the French military journals, but all with one tendency; a battalion extra here, a regiment there, an increase in the Summer gathering at Chalons, a few field batteries the more at Metz and the like convenient points. The works at Strasburg are strengthened, and new guns mounted, while its arsenal can furnish siege trains *ad libitum* in case of need. To be plain, matters are so arranged that at the word 70,000 Frenchmen might in a few days be thrown into either the Bavarian or Prussian provinces. I do not say that I heard it openly said at Landau that that place is already sold to France by FREDERICK WILLIAM, but it will be surprising at least if she does not proceed, before the war closes, to *revendiquer* this last conquest of the seventeenth century's date, to say nothing of asserting claims (which no German, north or south, would at present dare to whisper of quietly yielding) to the twenty years' held provinces near Mayence and Coblentz.

Round the former of these places, under the free government of Hesse-Darmstadt, meetings have been of late repeatedly held to assert the voice of the population in this matter. With the exception, perhaps, of some possessors of manufactories, to whom war would mean the fall from wealth to absolute ruin, that voice is unanimous and earnest in deprecating any wish to see French imperialism bear sway in that district. "We have been Germans for a thousand years, and French for but twenty," said the resolution of the largest of these assemblies, in an address appealing to the generosity of the French nation at large, and making warm denial of the alleged division of opinion. "In this matter every German is ready to join and fight till he loses all, even life itself," said a young man in my presence, whom I afterwards heard to be heir to one of the chief of those manufacturers just referred to, who alone are suspected of indifference. In short, no travestie of universal suffrage will avail to make a Savoy of the coveted land, and turn hock wine into a French product. The people are, as to the majority, Protestant, so that the community of language and religion, which makes so powerful a French interest in Belgium, and even near Cologne, is wanting in Darmstadt and Rhenish Bavaria.

The Plans of Marshal Benedek.

It appears that the plan of Marshal BENEDEK is not better known at Vienna than at Berlin. The unbroken silence preserved respecting his movements has aroused a feeling of anxiety in the poplation of Vienna, which a military paper, the *Camarade*, seeks to allay by the following observations:

"If the advance of our northern army is delayed, it is simply because the plan of crushing the enemy by a few terrible attacks has been adopted, and we may be certain that Marshal BENEDEK will not allow the favorable moment to escape him. As no movement has as yet foreshadowed the plan of campaign of our northern army, the moment has not yet arrived of judging whether or no it would have been desirable to occupy Dresden with a strong body of troops before the arrival of the Prussians. It is certain, however, that communications have been established between the Austrian northern army and the troops of Bavaria and Saxony. The advance of the northern army may probably be looked for as soon as a junction has been effected between the Bavarian troops and those of Saxony and of the southwest contingent with the body commanded by the Prince of Hesse, and the communications assured everywhere. The object of attack is Berlin, the centre of the circular line occupied by the allies."

Marshal Benedek's Address to his Army.

Subjoined is the authentic text of Marshal BENEDEK's proclamation, that already published being a forgery:

HEADQUARTERS, OLMUTZ, June 17.

SOLDIERS: The Emperor announces to-day to his faithful subjects that all his efforts for the maintenance of peace have been in vain, and that he is obliged to draw the sword to preserve the honor, the independence and the power of Austria and her noble allies.

The incertitude which weighed on us has therefore ceased, and our soldiers' hearts can beat more freely.

Our gracious master calls us to arms! Full of confidence in God, we march to a just and holy war.

Well, then, soldiers, our greatest task is commencing. From far and near Austrians, Hungarians, Sclaves, Italians, you hasten to range yourselves under the flag of the Emperor with a joyous devotedness! Behold that flag once more unfolded; it calls you to the combat for the Emperor's rights, for the most sacred interests of Austria, and for the sovereign good of our country. That flag you will uphold high and firm; with the aid of God you will carry it gloriously to victory!

To arms, then! What I am to you, soldiers, what I feel for you, what I exact and what I expect from you you all know. Let each one, then, with all his heart and all his strength, by his cheerful courage and disdain of death, justify the confidence of our Emperor and much tried master, so that soon I may be able joyously to say to you:

You have conducted yourselves valiantly, as beseemed the children of Austria. The country is proud of you. The Emperor is satisfied with you!

BENEDEK.

SECOND ORDER OF THE DAY.

Marshal BENEDEK has published a second order of the day, addressed to the Saxon army. It is thus worded:

HEADQUARTERS, OLMUTZ, June 19.

The corps d'armée of the King of Saxony has entered the Austrian territory. Salutation to the illustrious Prince who commands it, and to the brave men placed under his orders. The love and fidelity which it has devoted to its King and country have induced this corps to leave its home voluntarily and without drawing the sword. In order to combat by our side for the cause of law and justice, and of the independence of Saxony in Germany, it has made a painful sacrifice to the sacred feeling of duty! But it may contemplate its own standards with a just pride, for they gleam with the two-fold lustre of fidelity and honor! The Sovereign, the people, and the army of Austria salute the Saxons with joy! Welcome, then, brave companions in arms, to the Austrian camp! Our other faithful allies are also approaching, and we shall all as brothers advance, rush to the combat and brave death, emulating each other in our trust in God and our courage, and penetrated by the noble conviction that as truly as God protects us we shall issue victoriously from a struggle engaged in for a just and holy cause. BENEDEK.

The Capture of Dresden.

The *Camarade* of Vienna says:

"It would be wrong to think that the occupation of Dresden will be of great advantage to Prussia. To-day, with rifled cannon, there is no General who would have the idea of making a fortress of the City of Dresden, surrounded by heights which command it. If the Prussians wished to furnish these heights with field works, they would require a month and some forty thousand workmen, and then the position of Dresden would be none the less exposed. If, therefore, the Austrians have not occupied Dresden, that omission was perfectly intentional and in conformity with the plans of Marshal BENEDEK. Without doubt, the inhabitants are not very much charmed to see the Prussians among them; but the occupation will only be of short duration, and they will probably soon leave without the city having been exposed to a cannonade."

Reported Negotiations.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 27.

A correspondent, writing yesterday from Paris, say: "I am able to state on very good authority that negotiations are now going on with great secrecy between France and Austria, with the object of producing a *rapprochement* between the Governments that may lead to a definite understanding, and eventually to an alliance between them. The channel by which the negotiations are conducted is kept strictly secret. Even Prince METTERNICH seems to be personally inactive in this matter; he has been left out as '*peu habile et peu sérieux.*' It is probable that the affair is principally carried on by Count MULINEN, the 'Legationsrath' of the Austrian embassy in Paris, a skillful and intelligent diplomatist, who has served in the embassy for twelve years, thoroughly understands the French Government, and enjoys the confidence of the Emperor NAPOLEON. He has now been staying at Vienna for some time. On the part of France, the negotiations are, I believe, conducted by Count DE MOSBOURG, who occupies a similar position in the French Embassy at Vienna as Count MULINEN in the Austrian Embassy at Paris. I will only add that the success of these negotiations would be very agreeable both to the French nation and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, who are both strongly in favor of Austria."

WAR ITEMS.

The Emperor of Austria has just adopted a rule introduced by France, who recognized the advantages of it. He has authorized Marshal BENEDEK to name to superior grades, on the field of battle or in the course of the campaign, those officers and soldiers who shall have distinguished themselves, and to confer on them decorations and other honorary recompenses. His Majesty reserves to himself the ratification of the nominations made by the Marshal.

The King of Italy has taken with him to the camp M. CARLO ADEMOLLO, a painter of battle pieces of great reputation. This artist has been authorized by His Majesty to wear the uniform of the staff of the National Guard.

Baireuth, the headquarters of the Bavarian army, is situated close to the left bank of the Maine, and contains some 18,000 inhabitants; it has formed part of the Kingdom of Bavaria since 1810; previously it belonged to Prussia, who obtained possession of it in 1791. The French occupied it in 1806. In the chateau near the city may still be seen several works in marble executed by Princess MARY of Orleans, and among others JOAN of ARC overthrowing an enemy.

Gen. LA MARMORA has followed the example of Marshal BENEDEK, and absolutely forbidden all his officers to hold any communication with the journals. He has also refused to allow any newspaper correspondents to remain at headquarters.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* says: "The German Press is in error in announcing that the Prussian troops have occupied the Chateau of Johannisberg, belonging to Prince DE METTERNICH, and that Count DE BISMARCK, to annoy the Ambassador of Austria, had confiscated the renowned wines which the cellars of the castle contain. The Johannisberg occupied by the Prussian troops is a domain belonging to the Prince-Archbishop of Breslau, situated in Silesia; while the chateau of Prince DE METTERNICH is on the bank of the Rhine, in the Duchy of Nassau."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 28.

The Cotton market is quieter in tone, and Middling Uplands is quoted at barely 13¼d.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are quiet.

LONDON, Thursday, June 28.

Consols 86¾@87. United States Five-twenties 64½@64¾. Erie Shares 37¾@38. Illinois Central Shares 73½@74.

Bank rate of discount unchanged.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Tariff Bill Passed by a Vote of 94 to 53.

Duty on Pig Iron, $9 per Ton; on Railroad Iron, 70 Cents per 100 Pounds; Salt, 24 Cents per 100 Pounds; Imported Coal, $1 50 per Ton; Tea, 12 1-2 Cents; Coffee, 2 1-2 Cents.

Passage of the United States Supreme Court Bill.

The Number of Associate Justices to be Limited to Six.

The Capitol Grounds to be Enlarged and Improved.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 10.

THE PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL—IMPORTANT AND SPICY DEBATE.

The proceeding of the House to-day were among the most important of the session, both from the interest involved and the spirited character of the debate. At one time the Tariff Bill did not seem to have for friends a majority of the members, and there was a prospect that it would be postponed until the next session. But toward the close of the day such amendments were made as secured its passage by the extraordinary majority of forty-one votes. The bill will now be sent to the Senate for the action of that body. Owing to the length of the session to-day, the Republican caucus was postponed until to-morrow evening.

THE PRESIDENT'S AAPOINTING POWER.

The caucus of Republican members proposed for this evening was postponed until to-morrow night. The caucus is confined to members of the House. Senators have not been invited to participate; so that whatever shall be the determination of the caucus, Senators will not be bound by it, and this makes it more probable that the proposition to adopt measures to alter the President's appointing power, will not be successful in the end.

THE THREATENED CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN RADICALS.

A proper estimate may be formed of the character and weight to be attached to the threated call of a Convention of Southern Radicals, or so-called Union men of the South, when the fact is known that the whole thing is to be gotten up here by Gov. HAMILTON under the immediate direction of the extreme Radicals the North. As disaffected and disappointed or offended Southerners happen along, their names are solicited to the call for a Convention. There is no pretence that these signers are to be selected by the action of the people in the South. In their local Conventions, or by other popular expressions of the voice of the Southern people, as it is well known that any attempt to get up a local Convention for such purpose in the South would prove an utter failure in its results, and that not a corporal's guard of radicals could be got together in any one of the Gulf States.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FAIR.

The fair for the benefit of the soldiers' and sailors' orphans closed to-night. There was a lively contest just at the close among the friends of the various contestants for presents: Senator DOOLITTLE gets the Senator's cane by about two thousand majority; Gen. HOWARD receives the sword and dressing-case; Senator FESSENDEN gets the silver pitcher, and Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH the Representative's cane.

NOMINATION REJECTED.

The Senate to-day rejected the nomination of SLOANAKER, as Collector of the First District of Pennsylvania. It is probable now that the President will nominate the present incumbent, Col. TAGGART, who has a very creditable military record.

REORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY.

The nomination of Hon. HENRY STANBERLY as Associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court was to-day effectually disposed of by the action of the Senate in the passage of the House bill to reorganize the Judiciary. The bill reduces the number of Associate Judges to the number of Judges now on the Bench, and provides for a further reduction to six Judges, as fast as vacancies occur on the Bench by death or resignation. This result is in accordance with what I long since stated in my dispatches would be done by Congress by way of defeating the nomination of Judges by Mr. JOHNSON.

JUDGE SPAULDING RENOMINATED.

A private dispatch was received to-night by Judge SPAULDING, Member of Congress from Ohio, stating that the Republican Convention in his district had unanimously nominated him for reëlection. Extraordinary efforts were made and a large sum of money expended by PARSONS, the competitor of Judge SPAULDING, to defeat the latter. One of the charges made against the Judge was that he advocated the passage of the bill to give to the President a Private Secretary and other necessary officers of the Executive household.

OUR MINISTER TO MEXICO.

It is not probable that Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, Minister to Mexico, will receive his instructions from the State Department, and orders to depart for the Republic, until the Mexican Court shall have obtained something like a permanent residence. It is not deemed advisable to send an American Minister to follow up a migratory Court.

ALTERATIONS IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

Alterations are now in progress in the White House which will enable the President and his Secretaries to transact business with greater facility and with more comfort to the numerous visitors. A large ante-room for visitors is among the conveniences being provided, where those who have business with the President may be comfortably seated whilst in waiting for an audience. If Congress will now pass the Executive Household Bill, and thus provide the necessary clerical force, matters can be conducted much more satisfactorily to the President and the public.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Mr. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, to-day received official dispatches from El Paso, informing him that on the 10th ult., President JUAREZ, his Cabinet, and the Government, left El Paso for Chihuahua. Letters from the City of Durango, of June 5, received here by the last steamer from Vera Cruz, state that the French troops in that city were under orders to march against Chihuahua, and that 2,000 men had already left, and were at that time at Lazarca. Letters from the City of Mexico state that Gen. BAZAINE was concentrating all the available French troops in San Luis Potosi, to open a new and vigorous campaign against the Mexicans.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of M. J. GRELISH, of Kansas, to be Military Storekeeper in the Ordnance Department.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated to the Senate D. H. WINFIELD, a soldier of the late war, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of New-Jersey, *vice* EUGENE AYRES.

NOMINATION REJECTED.

It is understood that the Senate to-day rejected the nomination of Mr. SLOANAKER as Collector of the First District of Pennsylvania.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The fourth section of twenty miles of the Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, having been completed, and a report to that effect having been made by the Commissioners, (Gen. J. H. SIMPSON, Hon. W. M.

Continued on Eighth Page.

ALABAMA.

Great Destitution in the Northern Portion of the State.

Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

In my last I detailed my adventures through Georgia and one or two counties of Alabama, and left off with my first entry into the famine-stricken region above the Coosa Valley.

I passed a number of cabins, around which were half a dozen nearly naked children, but did not stop a any of them till I had reached a point about three miles from the edge of the valley. Here, within ten feet of the road, was one of those huts in which the banished poor of the South, who had been driven from the fertile valleys and plains by the exclusiveness and grasping of the wealthy land owners, have for years taken refuge. Several children, ranging in age from four to twelve years, and clothed only in what is an excuse for an undergarment, were sitting around, while two females were, with emaciated countenances, picking some wild vegetables in the vicinity, from which to make a meal for themselves and suffering children. I could not mistake their condition of destitution, even at a glance; but I determined to hear their story from their own lips, and I accordingly halted my horse and asked one of the females:

"Madam, could you accommodate me with dinner to-day?"

She paused a moment, and I repeated the question.

"God knows," she said, and tears began to trickle down her cheeks, "that I would not turn a traveler and a stranger away, but there has not been an ounce of meal or meat in the house for five days; we and our children have lived entirely, during that period, upon boiled greens, with neither salt nor pepper."

"How many children have you?" I asked.

"Three, and this lady two more—all small, as you see. We have no way to live; we cannot even get seed to plant our garden. How we are to live, God only knows."

"Are your husbands dead?"

"Yes, both were killed in the army."

"Why did they go into the service?"

"Ah!" she said, "what is the use? they would do nothing for us; they tell us to go to work and help ourselves, but what can such as we do? With our families to look after, how can we earn a livelihood?"

"But," I suggested, the people of Tennessee, Kentucky and the Yankee States have contributed liberally to aid you."

"Yes," she responded, "but we live so far away. The nearest point at which I can get anything is Guntersville, which is twenty miles. I will have to carry it on my back, and I am scarcely able to walk alone; I tried to borrow a horse down in the valley, but the man told me that he had other business than taking care of all the paupers in the country, and I was compelled to abandon all hope."

I had taken the advice of the gentleman who told me to provide myself for the journey, and had in a sack a peck of meal for my horse, and in my saddle-bags corn bread and bacon for two days. I at once gave all I had to the family, knowing that I could reach Guntersville in following day, or even that night, by fast riding, and my horse could subsist on grass, of which all along the way there was an abundant growth. I had intended to travel but a few miles each day, but now I determined to go direct to Guntersville, and make daily trips in the country, returning at night.

I have seen expressions of gratitude under almost every circumstance. A hundred times have I seen the dying soldier on the battle-field breathe out his last breath in gratitude for a drop of water to cool his parched lips; but never did I see so much fervency as on this occasion; never heard I a more eloquent prayer than at that moment fell from the lips of that illiterate woman.

At this point I left the scene. I could endure it no longer. I had heard of the suffering of the famine-stricken people, but I never did see a more painful picture to myself a tithe of the horrors spread out before me.

A woman of seventy was the next person I addressed. I had passed all the huts for three miles, not desiring to give my nerves a second shock that day; but on the road I met an old, decrepid female, clothed in a worn out wrapper of coarse domestic, carrying on her back a sack, in which was half a bushel of meal.

"Madam," said I, "you are wearied, are you not? You are too old to carry such a load."

"I have toted it 18 miles; clear from Guntersville," said she.

"How far do you live from here?" I asked.

"Half a mile."

"And you have carried this all the way from Guntersville; had you no one to send?"

"No, Sir," said she; "I had two sons, who lived with me, and two more who had families living near. They were killed in the war, and the wife of one of them is dead, and I had to take care of his four children, the oldest of whom is 8 years of age; I had to carry this clear from Guntersville or starve."

"Is that a part of the corn sent there by the Yankees?" I ask d.

"Yes. Sir, God bless them; the rich people have told us they were all thieves, and villains, and murderers, and they could not send us all my meal, saying their families should be supported; but now, I find the Yankees are kind men; they send us plenty to eat, though we have been fighting them these four or five years, while the men who promised to support us would not even give us a scrap of bread, even if they knew we were starving. If it had not been for the Yankees, God knows what we should have done—we would all have died."

I hastened as rapidly as possible to Guntersville, and reached the town about midnight.

Wuile I was standing in front of the door of the hotel, I was approached by a middle-aged female, who inquired of me where was the place at which rations were deals out to the poor. I pointed to the house, but before she departed I asked.

"How far do you live from here?"

"Thirteen miles," said she.

"Is there much suffering there?" I inquired.

"Yes, sir; you have no idea of its extent."

"Do you get enough here to relieve you?"

"Yes, sir—enough to keep us from dying—that is most of us; we get a little meal—nothing else; meat we do not expect; we are glad to get enough meal to keep us from dying."

"Where does this meal come from?" I asked.

"Some from Tennessee, some from Kentucky, but mostly from the Yankee States."

"How do you get it out home?"

"We carry it on our backs—we have no horses."

"Do you ever come here and find nothing to give out?"

"Yes, sometimes; I know a woman who came 16 miles, after having lived three days without anything, as she gave the small mite she had to her children, and then got nothing and had to walk all the way home. She has since died."

"Are there are many cases of starvation among you?" I next inquired.

"Why, yes; the other day a woman walked 17 miles here for some food for herself and four children, and she got a peck of meal; but she was so exhausted that she died before she got home. She was found by the roadside and buried, and the neighbors went to her house and found one of her children dead."

"Why don't the *men* come after provisions?" I asked.

"Why, there is not one man in ten families," was the response; "they were all killed, or died, in the war. If they had known that the Yankees were so kind as they are, they would never have gone into the Confederate service."

I met a boy about thirteen years of age, carrying a peck of meal, and I asked:

"How far do you live from the city?"

"Five miles."

"Are the people bad off there?"

"Yes; we have had to live on the corn meal given us; we have had no meat in our house since August last, and the Lord knows when we shall have any more."

"Do you get corn-meal enough?"

"No, Sir; we don't average more than a peck a week, and there are four of us in the family."

"Where is your father?"

"He was killed at Missionary Ridge."

"Are the people around you as bad off as you are?"

"Yes, Sir; some are worse off, and only a few are better off; we expect to all starve unless the Yankees help us."

I could fill columns with particulars as heartrending as these. I conversed with at least a hundred persons, during my stay, which lasted till the 4th of June, and all of them gave accounts as doleful as these narrated.

THE SUICIDE OF SENATOR LANE.

Account of His State of Mind and of the Shooting.

From the Leavenworth Press, July 8.

LANE lives, and may live through the day, or even longer. But all of him which gave power to intellect, which made his manhood, is gone! To the world, and for it he is dead. It was an untimely cutting off, and by his own hand! Yet it knew not what it did, as it sped the fatal bullet through his brain! It was nerved by a wandering intellect—directed by an insane power.

For weeks Gen. LANE has shown symptoms of insanity. Many, friends and foes alike, thought him deranged in Washington during the past Winter and Spring. We saw him just before he left Leavenworth for St. Louis. We spent an hour or more together discussing (for he declared he would not talk about politics) the railroad interests of the State. For the most part he seemed rational. But once or twice during the conversation there was a want of coherence in his remarks, such a sudden and *strange* interruption in the chain of thought, as to excite remark and cause alarm. On his arrival at St. Louis, the mental aberration of Gen. LANE had increased. His physician there was satisfied that nothing but rest could save him. The mind, overtaxed and overwrought, had given way, and though it rallied, though to old friends it semed bright and strong as ever, yet, to the attentive nurse and skilled physician, it gave signs of disorder, if not of derangement. The advice was to return home, and retire to rest. This advice was followed, and on Friday he reached Leavenworth. Quickly, almost secretly, he was borne to his brother-in-law's, on the Government farm. Dr. FEW was called to attend him, and spent with him the whole of the night and part of the day. Enough had been said by Gen. LANE, and by the fatal blow, self-inflicted, has been given, to create uneasiness, if not to cause alarm. Waking up during the night, he asked the experienced doctor, "will my disease end in idiocy or lunacy?" After another short nap, he woke again, and said, "I ought to be in Indianapolis, or Cleveland." "Why?" asked the doctor. "Because," answered the General, "they have lunatic institutions." A soothing course was adopted, and it had its effect, for a while. But again he woke, and declared he must have a pistol. Still the physician, kind in manner, and skilled in management, calmed the perturbed spirit, and lulled it to rest. Saturday morning Judge DELAHAY, an old and trusted friend, called to see him. Gen. LANE proposed a bird hunt. That was an unusual suggestion coming from him, and one which the Judge did not second. Though thinking it strange, still he concluded that it disclosed a wish on the part of LANE to rid himself of public cares—to get out of the exciting whirl of politics—and, by new excitements, by indulging in new interests, to give vigor to the body and rest to the mind. Sunday morning came, and with it a gentle rain and balmy air. Gen. LANE seemed better. She, his wife, who knew his nature, and understood, as no one else could understand its action, was anxious and feared the result. But as the day advanced his spirits rose and Gen. LANE looked better, and, to all appearances, was so. His brother-in-law, Mr. MCCALL, was cheered at the prospect. "We will have a ride," said Gen. LANE, "after supper." He had eaten in his own room. Soon after he joined the family and took an ice-cream and some cake, and seemed to enjoy the repast. His conversation was cheerful, and, for the time, the family circle was happy. Meanwhile the carriage was brought out, and with Mr. MCCALL and Capt. ADAMS Gen. LANE started for a ride. Neither of the attendants dreamed of the Senator being armed. As the horses bore them rapidly along, and just as they had reached the hill, on the Government road, Gen. LANE desired to get out. For some reason, Mr. MCCALL kept his eye upon him. So close was the watch that Gen. LANE quietly returned to the carriage. Returning, he alighted once more, but the same vigilance caused him to return to his seat. When nearing the house of his brother-in-law, Gen. LANE said: "Let us drive through the farm," and was, if possible, in better humor, and more brilliant, than at any hour during the day. Midway between the farm-house and the fort there is a spring gate. Arriving there, Mr. MCCALL leaped out to open it. Gen. LANE followed, going behind the carriage. As the gate swung open, Mr. MCCALL heard the General say, "Good-bye, gentlemen," and saw him put a revolver inside his mouth. The shot told all! Gen. LANE leaped some feet into the air, and fell a lifeless mass. This occurred about 6 P. M.

It is known that politically we have been the foe of the Senator, and that we have battled against him with intense eagerness and a resolved will. The dead hear us not. No word of praise or of censure can reach them. Whatever Gen. LANE's faults, we bury them in his coffin. We may not ignore, may not forget them, for the benefit of the living; but this we say, and this the living should remember, that no public man in our Commonwealth has done more, has done as much for it, as the dead or dying Senator. We mourn, then, his sudden and fatal taking off, and pray that the good which he has won for the State and the nation in the cause of liberty may ever hide the irresponsible act which has sent him so suddenly to his last and long sleep.

A Ruffian Attempts to Take the Life of Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin.

From the Madison State Journal, July 4.

A most cowardly and brutal assault was made on Monday night, upon Gov. FAIRCHILD, apparently with the intention of murdering him.

At the suggestion of the police, nothing was said in the city papers yesterday respecting the affair. As no further purpose is to be served by continued silence, we state the facts as they occurred.

Gov. FAIRCHILD stepped into the garden in the rear of his residence at about 11:30 o'clock in the evening. None of the family had yet retired, and there was a gas-light at the kitchen door that shed a strong light over any one passing out, so that they would be readily recognized by a person watching from the outside. The night was intensely dark and cloudy. As Gov. F. was passing along the walk, which was made more obscure by the deep shadows of some fir trees, he heard a step behind him, and, turning suddenly, saw the figure of a man, indistinct in the darkness, approaching him in a threatening manner. He spoke out sharply, on the impulse of the moment: "What do you want?" At the same moment the ruffian rushed upon him, exclaiming: "You God d——d Yankee?" and struck a heavy blow with what seemed to be a slung-shot aiming at the Governor's head. The Governor jumped aside, and the blow struck him grazingly on the forehead, making a considerable contusion through the skin, but he had on. At the same instant Gov. F. drew a revolver and snapped it. The first barrel missed fire. Meantime the ruffian, whether hearing the click of the pistol or startled by the failure of his blow, turned and fled. The second barrel of the revolver exploded, but without hitting the flying assassin. The Governor snapped two more barrels, which failed, the pistol having been for a long time loaded. The whole affair was over in the briefest space of time.

These are the facts as they occurred. Sheriff MCDOUGAL was immediately informed of the occurrence, and has been active in endeavoring to search out and arrest the perpetrator, and accomplices, if any, of this cowardly and brutal attack upon the Chief Magistrate of the State.

There are various theories as to the source and object of the attack. As long ago as February last, Gov. F., received an anonymous letter, mailed at Washington, telling him that an attempt would be made on his life, and advising him to go armed constantly. It is stated that a Southerner, who heard a remark made by the Governor at the Revere House, in Chicago, last year, at the time of LINCOLN's funeral, concerning JEFF. DAVIS, had sworn to wreak vengeance upon him. The letter seemed very absurd, and the Governor attached no special notice to it, nor does he now believe it possible that the assault can have originated in any such motive. Whoever made the attack probably had been prowling around the premises watching for an opportunity for some time past.

SARATOGA IN THE OLDEN TIME.—Prof. STILLMAN, in his diary, speaks of a visit he made to Saratoga in 1797. It was rather in contrast with the Saratoga of our times. He says: "We mounted our horse one day and rode seven or eight miles through the pine forest, with its delightful fragrance, and arrived at a place where they said there were some mineral springs. There was then even a village, but only two or three log-houses standing among the pine trees. The people were civil, and provided hay for our horses, and for ourselves bacon and eggs. They piloted us into a morass where Nature was unsubdued, and stepping cautiously from bog to bog, we soon arrived at a spring which they called the Congress Spring, which tasted as it does now."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WHAT MAY BE DONE IN A DAY.

Pleasant Places to Stop At or See and Return Home on the Same Day—Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Port Chester, Greenwich, Long Island, Rockaway, Paterson and Newark.

Last week, in an article, "Round About the City," we gave a sketch of those pleasant places for holiday resort within an hour or an hour and a-half's journey of the City Hall. For the benefit of those who can avail themselves of several days during the Summer, the following hints as to where they may go and enjoy themselves are offered—enjoy themselves, and yet be within easy reach of home in case necessity should call suddenly for their return. As it is necessary to haul up somewhere in an article of this kind, we limit ourselves to the enumeration of such places as may be gone to and returned from on the same day, thus meeting the desire of that other class who can go and see, but can't remain.

TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.

Both places may be reached by the Hudson River Railroad, and also by the boats starting from Piers Nos. 30 and 34 North River, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Tarrytown possesses some points of historical interest, among which are the old Dutch Church, erected in 1699; the Beekman mansion, in which resided the Miss PHILLIPS who rejected the hand of WASHINGTON, and the mill erected no one knows when. Close to the little stream which crosses the road, Major ANDRE was captured. A small monument commemorates the event. Near by is the spot where, as the legend runs, the interview between the Headless Horseman and Ichabod Crane took place, and beyond this is Sleepy Hollow.

Two or three miles from Tarrytown is Sunnyside, the late residence of WASHINGTON IRVING, whose name is inseparably connected with the locality, and to whose memory a handsome church is now being erected in Tarrytown.

Four miles further up the river is Sing Sing, somewhat noted as the place where the State detains offenders against its laws. As seen from the river, the State Prison resembles a collection of dilapidated workshops, the main building or prison proper being concealed. The village is one of the prettiest on the Hudson, and the surrounding scenery is perhaps unsurpassed of its kind in the world. To the right is Croton Point, with its rich vineyards; in front is Rockland, and further back the eye rests on the range of the Catskill mountains. To the left is the Tappan Zee and Nyack. By boat Tarrytown and Catskill can be reached in two hours and a half—fare 45 cents.

PORT CHESTER AND GREENWICH.

Port Chester is about 29 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. It is a pretty and healthy village, overlooking the Sound, and is much resorted to by New-Yorkers during the Summer months.

Greenwich is 32 miles from the City, also on the line of the railroad and overlooking the Sound. It is one of the prettiest villages in Connecticut, and has been choosen by the American Club as a place of Summer resort. The little bay around which the village is built is constantly filled with yachts and pleasure boats belonging to the residents of the place. Both Port Chester and Greenwich may be reached by boat starting from Peck-slip at 4 P. M., fare 40 cents. The sail up the river and Sound is a delightful one, giving a view of the Navy-yard, all the Institutions on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, Fort Schuyler and the many villages on the Long Island and Connecticut shore.

LONG BRANCH.

Long Branch is already too well known to need description. Its being the Summer resort of the upper ten thousand, if it had no other attraction, would be sufficient to make many undertake the journey there and back, to gratify their longings to mingle, if but for an hour, in the whirl of fashion. This, however, as we all know, is neither its only nor its greatest attraction.

Long Branch is reached by boat and rail. A steamer leaves Pier No. 32, North River, daily, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., touching at Pier No. 3 at 4:15 for passengers only, connecting at Sandy Hook with train for Atlanticville, Highlands and Long Branch. Another steamer leaves Pier No. 26 at 6:15 P. M., landing at Sandy Hook. The through fare is $1.

ROCKAWAY.

Rockaway is reached by steamer running Sundays and week days, leaving Pier No. 20 at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M., and returning leaves Rockaway at 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

PATERSON.

There are few places within as easy reach of the City as Paterson which afford more variety of scenery, or offer more inducements generally to the visitor of a day. The falls of the Passaic, in the immediate suburbs, are of course the chief attraction, but not by any means the only one. The river itself, both above and below the falls, is highly picturesque, and the elevated grounds around the city repay the visitor for the toil to reach them in the fine view which they afford. On a week day the locomotive-shops, spinning-factories, and other works of this kind, will ask for an hour or two and use it profitably.

Trains leave Jersey City (New-York and Erie line) almost hourly, beginning at 7:45 A. M. Return fare 50 cents.

NEWARK.

This thriving city can be reached by two lines of railroad, the trains running hourly—excursion tickets 50 cents. It can also be reached by steamboat starting from the foot of Barclay-street at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; fare 25 cents. Newark is an old city with a modern face. Being the central point to which many lines of railroad converge, it has greatly increased in wealth and importance during the last few years. The manufactories of Newark are numerous, and give employment to an army of operatives. The city is not particularly attractive in appearance, though it contains some handsome buildings.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

There is no more pleasant Summer resort within easy distance of this City than Bridgeport. It is right on the seaside, and abounds in pleasant residences and manufactories of the most interesting character. On the Fairfield road is the residence of Hon. P. T. BARNUM, a gentleman whose house every person who goes to Bridgeport wants to see. The Seaside Park is a new institution, where visitors can spend part of a day comfortably. The Cemetery is also well worth a visit. There may be seen the monument of the far-famed Tom Thumb, consisting of a Corinthian column of white marble, with the statue of the inevitable "Tom," with folded arms, *a la* WELLINGTON, on the summit, and overlooking the Seaside Park in the distance. Here, also, are sewing-machine factories, and factories for almost everything else in the way of Yankee "notions" and useful machinery. There are in the bay ample facilities for bathing, sailing and angling. Bridgeport may be reached by the New-Haven Railroad, or by boats from Pier No. 35 East River, starting at noon and 3:20 P. M. During the height of the season the steamboat fare is sometimes as low as 50c.

STRATFORD.

The little town of Stratford is only a few miles further up the New-Haven Railroad. It is full of pleasant residences and neatly arranged gardens. This is the town where Protestant Episcopalianism first established itself in this country. Here resides DAVID P. RHOADES, Esq., well known in newspaper circles in this City. His "place in the country" is remarkable for unexampled custards made from unexampled milk and eggs of the most exemplary size. His cherries and currants, as were his strawberries, (when in season,) excel anything of the kind in New-England, and very few persons visit Stratford who do not pay their respects to Mr. RHOADES, and no wonder when the extraordinary luxuriance with which nature has blessed his homestead is considered.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

Further Action by the Citizens—Additional Subscriptions—Letter from the Mayor of Jersey City—Letter to the Mayor of Portland from A. A. Low, Esq.

The General Committee of citizens on behalf of the Portland sufferers met at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. There was a large attendance of the members. The chair was occupied by Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN.

Mr. G. F. NOYES said the proposition to divide the City into one hundred districts was negatived, as it was believed that the members of the Committee, numbering 100, would be more successful by going among their own friends and acquaintances. He was glad to tell them that Adams Express Company had offered to take all large and small parcels of goods sent to them free of charge, directed to the "Mayor of Portland." H. B. CROMWELL & Co., of Pier No. 38 East River, had also offered to take goods on their steamships. Under the circumstances it was not necessary to have any depot for goods, the engagement of which would only entail the repacking of goods.

The Chairman said that the public were expected to send in contributions without being called upon personally. It would be quite impossible to call on every person.

Mr. R. B. BUCK said he had received a subscription of $500 from a person who, perhaps, might not have minded the matter had he not waited on him personally.

The Chairman said that the Committee would as far as practicable, call to solicit subscriptions, but at the same time it would be expected that the contributions would flow in spontaneously.

Mr. JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank, said that he had received a communication from one of the oldest bank officers of Portland, to the effect that the property which covered 200 acres had been totally destroyed, resulting in upward of 10,000 persons being rendered houseless, without either food or clothing. He would suggest that a movement be immediately inaugurated among the banks of New-York, of which there were some 70 or 80, with the view of at least raising half that amount of thousands of dollars. For the credit of New-York, he was exceedingly mortified that Portland had not ere this received more substantial evidences of sympathy. It would have cheered their hearts if they had been notified that they might draw on the City of New-York for $50,000 or $100,000. It should go forth to the whole country that they valued their wealth for the good it could do, and not for the value of gold or greenbacks. It would have caused an enthusastic response from the entire United States that would be of the utmost benefit in again building up the ruined fortunes of the unfortunate people of Portland. If they had given the Mayor of Portland authority to use a large sum, it would have been subscribed here before they could take advantage of it. Mr. WILLIAMS concluded by expressing the hope that the banks would set a good example to the citizens generally in this great work of humanity. [Applause.]

The chairman stated that he had been discussing the matter with Mr. WILLIAMS previous to his statement, and they had agreed to wait on the officers of banks; but now he thought it would be better if Mr. WILLIAMS would call on them by himself. A gentleman who had been connected with the customs in this city for the past ten years, and who belonged to Portland where his family resided, informed him, the chairman, that when he went down to look after them, he found they were obliged to take shelter in a potato store-house after having lost their furniture, food, clothing and all. There were several other cases of a similar kind. He was sorry to say that none of the gentlemen who had signed the notice calling the meeting on Saturday, were present.

Mr. BUCK said that it would be well if the Mayor could be got to communicate with the Mayor of Portland, giving him power to draw on him for a certain sum.

He moved that Mr. A. A. LOW, Treasurer, be requested to authorise the Mayor of Portland to draw on him for $50,000.

Mr. BAILEY moved as an amendment that Mr. NOYES confer with Mr. LOWE as to the amount they would decide on allowing the Mayor of Portland to draw on them for.

The amendment was passed unanimously. The name of Mr. JOHN E. WILLIAMS was added to the Executive Committee.

Messrs. R. P. Buck, John D. Jones and F. A. Cushman were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions from the various insurance companies.

Messrs. John E. Williams, W. H. Fogg and Col. Frank Howe were appointed a Committee to wait on the bankers for the same purpose.

Mr. G. F. NOYES was directed to prepare an appeal to the public on behalf of the Portland sufferers.

LETTER TO THE MAYOR OF PORTLAND.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 10, 1866.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of New-York, held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday last, have desired me to inform you that the work entrusted to their charge will be cheerfully performed. The citizens of New-York have seen enough of the ravages of fire to understand the nature of the calamity that has overtaken the City of Portland. Difficult as it is to realize its full extent without pledging money that is not subscribed, the Committee ask you to accept in advance of this, the earnest of their sympathy and the evidence of early and substantial aid. The Committee hear with satisfaction and pleasure that the citizens of Portland endure courageously their great misfortune, and look forward with many hopes to better and brighter days.

In this attitude of patient submission and of determined endeavor, they justly deserve, and will surely receive, the encouragement of all Christian men throughout the United States.

The contributions received by this Committee amount to about $14,000. A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

The following is the

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK.

To the Citizens of New-York:

We appeal to you for immediate and hearty response to the cry for aid from the homeless and destitute thousands of Portland. Among the ruins of that once beautiful city, men women and children are to-day living in churches and sail lofts, in tents and warehouses, half clothed, half fed, looking abroad for succor. Says a bank cashier: "Two hundred acres are burned over so completely that hardly one stone remains upon another, and from 5,000 to 10,000 people are homeless and with nothing to eat and wear."

This appeal must not be made to us in vain. The immense wealth of this metropolis stands pledged before God to clothe these naked and feed these hungry ones. The prosperity of our people is God's demand upon us to open wide our sympathies to the duty of the hour.

Portland is no beggar city, but she absolutely needs our help to keep her people from starving. She has always been an uncommonly brave, enterprising, self-reliant city. Her record is a proud one. She captured a rebel privateer in one of the most spirited episodes of the war. She sent her best blood to the front. She has always contributed liberally, munificently to the good cause. She has a right to call upon us. New-York owes it to her own fair fame to respond heartily to the call.

Our citizens must not wait to be called upon individually, but are requested to send in their contributions to A. A. Low, Esq., our Treasurer. Contributions of clothing or provisions may be sent to the Adams Express Company or to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 56 West-street, addressed to the Mayor of Portland, and will be transmitted free of charge. They should also be reported to the Committee at the Chamber of Commerce, at 13½ o'clock daily.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, Chairman.

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretaries.

A. A. Low, Treasurer.

George F. Noyes, John E. Williams, William H. Fogg, R. P. Buck, Frank E. Howe, Executive Committee.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire, acknowledges receipt of the following contributions, viz:

Weston & Gray	$500
S. B. Chittenden & Co	250
Beebe & Brother	250
The American News Company	100
Chas. J. Folsom	100
Stetson & Co	250
B. C. Morris & Son	100
Robert Carnley	50
Joseph Mackey	100
J. & E. Brooks	100
A. A. Low & Brothers	1,000
Henry A. Smythe	250
Nathanial Ross	200
James Kelly	100
Brown, Brothers & Co	1,000
Willets & Co	1,000
J. R. & W. C. Fowler & Crampton	100
Reynolds & Cushman	300
Murray & Davis Brothers	250
E. D. Morgan & Co	500
Edward Simpson	50
Wm. H. Fogg & Co	500
Wm. M. Vermilye	200
Washington E. Vermilye	100
Wm. Mitchell	200
John A. King, (Jamaica, L. I.)	100
Thomas R. White	50
Smock, Brown & Bibby	50
A Sailor	10
W. G. L	1
Henry W. T. Mali & Co	100
David Baker	25
Sheithar & Nichols	100
John Foley	25
Fabbri & Chauncey	500
R. C. Fergusson	50
Theo. Victor & Duckwitz	100
William Cutter	100
D. A. Cushman	100
G. W. Knowlton	50
"A Mite"	1
Elliott F. Shepard	100
John C. Green	1,000
Isaac H. Bailey	100
Charles H. Marshall	200
Mrs. Appleton	100
Mrs. E. S. Leverett	50
James Cassidy	25
Phelps, Dodge & Co	500
J. D. Locke & Co	50
Clark, Wilson & Co	100
Robert Colgate & Co	100
Colgate & Co	100
Raynolds, Pratt & Co	100
Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company	100
R. Hoe & Co	100
Joseph Byrne	5
Holden, Hopkins & Stokes	100
N. E. James & Co	50
Wm. S. Gilman	100
J. Nelson Tappan	50
Caleb Swan	100
George F. Noyes	100
Barney, Butler & Parsons	50
Robert Dillon	100
Baxter & Merrill	100
James E. Ward & Co	100
Kemp, Day & Co	100
Benj. J. Wenberg	100
Warren Beebe & Co	50
Charles Fowler	25
Wm. Wall's Sons	100
John H. Garsh & Co	100
De Ford, Thayer & Co	100
Benner & Brown	100
Burdett, Jones & Co	50
W. A. & A. M. White	100
C. & G. Woodman	50
Total	$13,317

A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

JULY 10, 1866.

DONATIONS OF THE BOARDS.

The contribution of the Regular Board of Brokers is $3,000.

The Open Board has voted $3,000.

The members of the Gold Exchange have subscribed $3,000.

AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Contributions received by His Honor Mayor HOFFMAN:

Previously acknowledged	$1,097 56
Dr. Byrn	5 00
Flagman Third-avenue Railroad	2 50
F. Marquand, Southport, Conn	100 00
J. H. Marsh	1 00
Wm. Wood	2 00
Wm. Montross, Treasurer, collection last Sunday morning at Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church	122 83
Total	$1,330 89

RECAPITULATION.

Chamber of Commerce Committee	$13,317 00
Through Saxton & Raymond	6,000 00
Through the watchmakers and jewelers	2,000 00
Board of Brokers	3,000 00
Open Board	3,000 00
Gold Exchange	3,000 00
Petroleum Board	1,000 00
Produce Exchange	600 00
Mayor's Office	1,330 89
Total, so far	$33,147 89

The machinery has merely got to work. The people have not yet had an opportunity to contribute. When they know where to take or send their money, they will take it or send it accordingly.

THE MOVEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

The movement on behalf of the Portland sufferers in Brooklyn is prospering, but it is expected that the best effort will be made in the churches next Sunday, bringing the City of Churches up to its estimated work of $25,000.

BEGINNING IN JERSEY CITY.

The lively little Mayor of Jersey City yesterday had the following call published for a meeting to be held this evening:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, JULY 9, 1866.

"A great portion of the City of Portland has been destroyed by fire, and nearly two thousand families are now houseless and suffering. In all parts of the country meetings are being held to relieve the immediate wants, and in order that there may be some authorized and responsible action in Jersey City, and to enable our people to exercise that generous spirit they have always shown, at the call of suffering humanity, I respectfully invite such citizens as desire to assist, to meet at the City Hall on Wednesday evening, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock.

ORESTES CLEVELAND.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Commencement Exercises — Orations, Music and Bouquets—Distribution of Honors.

The graduating class of the College of the City of New-York, yesterday afternoon, celebrated their release from their books and studies by appropriate exercises at Niblo's Garden. The theatre was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, the former being largely in the majority. This institution was formerly known as the Free Academy, and under that name was immensely popular with our citizens. An act of the Legislature changed its name, endowing it with new powers at the same time, and authorizing it to give to students a full collegiate course of studies. Yesterday the first graduating class of the college appeared before the public. The members of the Board of Education, in their capacity as Trustees of the institution, together with the faculty of the college, occupied seats upon the stage.

The order of exercises was as follows:

Music, Overture to "William Tell," Rossini; March, "Le Prophete," Meyerbeer; Prayer; Music, Romanza from "Don Sabastian," Donizetti; Salutatory Address, and Second Honorary Oration, "Modern Democracy," ERNST F. EURICH; Music, "Marien Waltz;" Sixth Honorary Oration, "Reputation," Hugh Lee; Eighth Honorary Oration, "True Dignity of Man," Albert H. Bancker; Music, "Les Enfureurs;" Third Honorary (Philosophical) Oration, "The American Student," Solomon Cahen; Fifth Honorary Oration, "Lile and Art," Charles L. Hall; Music, "Seventh Regiment Galop," Grafulla; Fourth Honorary (Ethical) Oration, "The Course of Empire," D. Lowber Smith; Second Dissertation, "Thoughts, Old and New," J. A. Wotton, Jr.; Music, Selection from "L'Africaine," Meyerbeer; Seventh Honorary Oration, "The American Drama," Joseph J. Casey; Third Dissertation, "Decision of Character," Read Gordon, Jr.; Music, Selections from "La Julve," Halevy; First Dissertation, "Justice True Policy," Randolph McAdam; Sixth Dissertation, "Science Necessary to Our National Superiority," Charles H. Brinkerhoff; Music, "Der Wildfang Galop;" Fourth Dissertation, "Tyranny of a Word," James C. Hallock, Jr.; Ninth Dissertation, "The Modern Preacher," Kenton Saulnier; Music, "Ratamodern de la Gloria," Donizetti; Fifth Dissertation, "Our Times," Henry S. Carr; Eighth Dissertation, "Genius and Opportunity," Abraham Hershfield; Music, "Nightingale Polka;" Master's Oration, "Experience," Townsend Wandell, A. B.; Music, "Collegiate Galop;" Valedictory Address and First Honorary Oration, "Majora Spectamus," Charles M. Hibbard; Music, Selections from "Crispino," Ricci; Award of Medals, Testimonials and Prizes; Conferring of Degrees; Benediction; Music, Chet d'Orchestra, Grafulla.

The gentlemen of the graduating class acquitted themselves very creditably, although the voices of some of them could not be heard beyond the parquette. This was to be attributed as much to the rambling propensities of the young female portion of the audience, who found the spacious halls surrounding the auditorium well adapted to promenading and gossiping with the young students, as to weak lungs on the part of the speakers. It is impossible to individualize, and give to each orator his meed of praise or blame as his effort might require. It will suffice to say that the exercises were most satisfactory to the audience, creditable to the young gentlemen, and an excellent recommendation of the institution which has been charged with their education. Such portions of the orations as breathed a spirit of patriotism drew forth rapturous applause, though questions of national policy might better have been omitted. The question of "reconstruction," for instance, is one which at the present moment is puzzling the heads of our wisest statesmen, and will probably not be affected by the buncombe oratory of students fresh from the halls of their *Alma Mater*. Immense numbers of bouquets were thrown to the several speakers, the quantity received by each, however, testifying rather to his personal popularity with the ladies than to his elocutionary efforts. Several large baskets of flowers were also sent up to the stage, but it was observed they were always tendered to the best looking students. The gentleman whose oration was really the best of all, and whose delivery of the same was almost faultless, was not the recipient of any floral tribute, but with a modest bow and gentlemanly bearing retired behind the scenes to make room for one more favored by nature and his tailor in external appearances.

Bronze medals were awarded to the following gentlemen for proficiency in the several studies named: Robert B. McMaster, Drawing; Hugh Lee, Chemistry; Charles M. Hibbard, Law; Arthur M. Hanks, Logic; Albert H. Bancker, Latin; Graham Maddam, Algebra and Geometry; Read Gordon, Jr., German; William E. Geyer, Hygiene; Charles A. Doremus, Natural History; John E. Coudy, French; Charles M. Hibbard, Astronomy; Ernst F. Eurich, Composition and Moral Philosophy; Rudolph McAdam, Oratory; Solomon Cahen, Engineering; W. J. Cumming, Natural Philosophy; Samuel E. Seaman, English.

The "Pell Medals" were awarded as follows: Gilbert H. Crawford, general proficiency, gold medal; William E. Geyer, general proficiency, silver medal.

The "Burr Medals" were awarded to the best Mathematicians in highest class as follows: gold medal to Charles M. Hibbard; silver to David L. Smith.

The "Cromwell Medals" for History and Belles Lettres, were awarded, gold, to Richard R. Bower; silver, to Gilbert H. Crawford.

For the best English Compositions the "Riggs Medals" were awarded: gold, Charles L. Hall, Senior; Wm. L. Moore, Junior.

Irving L. Bragdon, of the Sophomore class, received a prize for prose declamation; and Henry S. Carr, of the Senior class, for poetical readings.

Additional prizes were awarded to Read Gordon, Jr., of the Senior class, for French Translation; Chas. O. Kimball, Junior class, for Chemistry; and Nathan Clark, of the Introductory class, for Chemistry.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following candidates: Albert Hutton Bancker, Solomon Cahen, Joseph J. Casey, John A. Hasson, Charles M. Hibbard, Randolph McAdam, J. A. Wotton, Jr., Charles W. Brinkerhoff, Henry S. Carr, Ernst F. Eurich, Abraham Hershfield, Hugh Lee, Henry Newton.

The following named gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Sciences: Thomas J. Britsian, Read Gordon, Jr., Joseph J. Casey, Richard J. Cunningham, Charles L. Hall, Henry Korminsky, Henry P. Orvis,

time to communicate repeatedly with Rio. Coleman & Co. could have furnished full testimony. If the facts were as alleged, it would have been conclusive in their favor. Nothing is produced from them. It does not appear that they were applied to; nor does it appear—large as is the amount involved—that they have done any act, or manifested any interest touching the controversy, since it began.

We can draw but one inference from these facts. It is, that if the evidence were produced, it would be fatal to the claim.

The appellants insist that an order of the Court made *sua sponte*, after the hearing upon the preparatory evidence, was indispensable to enable them to introduce any additional testimony; that it was not competent for them to apply for such an order; and that none having been made, the test affidavit should have been held sufficient. Such is not the rule as to further proof. If it were, the claimants would not be excused for withholding the correspondence, or accounting for its absence when the test affidavit was submitted.

Cases of prize are usually heard, in the first instance, upon the papers found on board the vessel, and the examinations taken *in preparatorio*; and it is in the discretion of the Court, thereupon, to make, or not to make, the order. But the claimant may move for the order, and show the ground of the application by affidavit, or otherwise, at any time before the final decree is rendered. Such an order may also be made in this Court. In one case affidavits were submitted in support of the application, and the other was made after the cause was heard. (Wheaton on Captures, 284, 285.) In another case a parol statement was submitted by the counsel for the claimant before the hearing, and the consequences were the same. (The London Packet, 2 Wheaton, 372.) The result is always in the discretion of the Court, and that discretion is controlled by the circumstances of each case. The order is made, with great caution, because of the temptation it holds out to fraud and perjury. It is made only when the interests of justice clearly require it. In the case before us no application was made in the Court below, and none in this Court.

If it be said that the Court erred in not making the order without an application, and without a showing, we cannot assent to the proposition. The state of the evidence warranted the decree, and as the case was presented, there was no reason to believe that further evidence would benefit the claimants. The other claim relates to 1,923 bags of coffee. It was consigned to Dunlop, Moncure & Co., of Richmond, and it is not denied that is was enemy property. The claimants allege a lien. The claim states that Dunlop & Co. owed them a balance of $35,326 and upward, and "that they were authorized and directed by that firm to receive and sell the coffee, and apply the proceeds, as far as necessary, to the payment of the debt, and to hold the balance for the account of the debtor firm."

The same affiant made the test affidavit, as in the other case. He referred, as in that case, to an important correspondence, and failed to produce it. The same remarks apply on the subject.

It is to be inferred, also, that the letters were written after the shipment of the cargo, and, indeed, after the capture. In either case the arrangement was made too late to have any effect. The ownership of property in such cases cannot be changed while it is *in transitu*. The capture clothes the captors with all the rights of the owner which subsisted at the commencement of the voyage, and anything done thereafter, designed to encumber the property or change its ownership, is a nullity. No lien, created at any time by the secret convention of the parties, is recognized. Sound public policy and the right administration of justice forbid it. This rule is rigidly enforced by all prize tribunals. The property was shipped to the enemy. It was diverted from its course by the capture. The allegation of a lien wears the appearance of an afterthought. It strikes us as a scheme devised under a pressure, to save, if possible, something from the vortex which it was foreseen inevitably awaited the vessel and cargo.

The claimants invoke the aid of the act of March 3, 1863. It cannot avail them. The facts relied upon as fundamental to the claim are not established to our satisfaction. It is, therefore, unnecessary to consider the subject of the proper construction of the act, or the effect of the facts, if they had been sufficiently proved. The decree of the District Court is affirmed.

Mr. Justice Nelson did not sit in the hearing of this case.

Objections to Jurisdiction in Actions at Law Can Only be Made by Plea in Abatement—Where a Plea in Abatement is Relied Upon the Burden of Proof Rests upon the Defendant—In Equity the Defence Must be Presented by Plea or Demurrer, and not by Answer—Title Defectively Stated is Cured by the Verdict.

Lewis Desobry, plaintiff in error, vs. John Nicholson.—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The petitioner, Nicholson, brought his action to recover of Desobry on a contract made and executed as follows:

The firm of Arthurs, Armstrong & Co., of Pittsburgh, Penn., all citizens of that State, in December, 1860, entered into a contract with the plaintiff in error to build him a steam-engine and mill, but before the completion of the job the firm was dissolved, and the petitioner, as liquidator of the affairs of the firm and owner of all the assets, went on and finished the work and put up the mill.

On the trial, Armstrong, one of the firm, testified that he was a citizen of Louisiana when the suit was commenced, and had been since 1848. Thereupon motion was made to dismiss the bill for want of jurisdiction. The Court denied the motion, holding that as the petitioner sued as a citizen of Pennsylvania, and as liquidator of the affairs of the firm, and as owner of all the assets and contracts, the jurisdiction of the Court appeared from the record. The trial resulted in favor of the petitioner, and Desobry appealed to this Court, his counsel contending that the Court below was without jurisdiction, under the Judiciary Act, on account of the citizenship in Louisiana of one of the original contracting parties, Armstrong; that, although the citizenship of the parties to the proceeding is fully and affirmatively set forth, still it is not so as to that of the members of the firm of Arthurs, Armstrong & Co., with whom the plaintiff in error is alleged to have entered into the contract on which the action is founded. The allegation as to their citizenship does not refer to the time of the institution of the suit, but to the date of the contract. The language of the Judiciary act would seem to establish, by itself, without need of interpretation, that whenever there is a suit upon a chose in action assigned, the assignor must be, (and of course must be distinctly alleged to be), a citizen of a different State from that of the defendant at the time of suit brought.

That the defendant in error claims as assignee is manifest from the petition itself; for, according to its allegations, he was one of the original contractors, and only became "owner" of the contract upon the dissolution of the firm, the date of which is not set forth. Of course he could have only acquired the sole interest in a joint contract by the assignment of the interests of his co-contractors. Nor does he even aver that he himself wholly performed the contract, or that part of it had been performed before he became owner. On the contrary, he only and cautiously charges that he became owner "before the completion of the contract," and the part which he alleges he performed was simply that of "delivering" and "putting up" the engine and mill, not that of "building" them, which was the heaviest part of the job for which the contract provided. The case therefore stands upon the ordinary ground of a *chose in action*, assigned, and is not only not excluded from the judiciary act, but seems to be clearly brought within it by the decision in McMicken *vs.* Webb, (11 Peters, 25.) The reasoning in that case disposes of the questions involved here, and demonstrates that the Court was without jurisdiction.

The defendant in error contends that in the case of a partner, who, upon a settlement of the affairs of the partnership, becomes a liquidator and owner of the assets of the partnership, there is no technical assignment of a chose in action belonging to the firm. His interest, from the first, was joint, *per my et per tout*. It is thereby merely consolidated in one of the original owners. Originally, by the doctrine of survivorship, and now by extinguishment by way of settlement in such a case, or by the death of one of the partners, the whole title becomes vested in the liquidating or surviving partner. It is not the case of a transfer of an original right to a third party, that is, to an entire stranger to the original transaction.

The obvious policy of the act of Congress was to prevent collusive assignments of promissory notes or choses in action, made with a view to confer jurisdiction on the Courts of the United States, in cases where it would not otherwise exist.

But in this case jurisdiction originally existed. There has been no essential change of the *personnel* of the parties to the original contract nor of the localities of their residences. The members of the firm of Arthurs Armstrong & Co. at the time of the contract were all citizens of the State of Pennsylvania. John Nicholson, the liquidating partner, is so still. Desobry was then, and still is, a citizen of Louisiana. For that reason this case is not within the mischief contemplated by that statute, and it is sought not to be held within the prohibitory remedy, because it is clear that the change of interest in this case, among the members of the firm, was not made with a view to confer jurisdiction, under the practice in Louisiana, (and the United States Courts adopt the practice of the Courts of the States in which they sit,) in both courts of law and equity. Armstrong, not being a party in interest, was not a necessary party to the suit, and therefore his citizenship is immaterial. By pleading to the writ the plaintiff in error avowed the objection to the jurisdiction; that objection should have been taken by plea in abatement, and not being so taken is not available now.

The following opinion is delivered by Mr. Justice Swayne:

This case is brought before us by a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. No exception can be considered here which was not taken in the Court below. (Stoddard et al. *vs.* Chambers, 2 Howard, 215; McDonald *vs.* Smally et al., 1 Peters, 620.)

The only objection made to the judgment is, not that the copartners of the plaintiff below, could not assign their interest in the original contract, so as to vest in him the right to sue in his own name alone, but that one of the assignors was, at the time of the commencement of the action, a citizen and resident of the same State with the defendant, and that hence the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction. Upon the trial the defendant proved this fact, and thereupon moved that the case be dismissed. The Court overruled the motion, and he excepted. This is the point relied upon to reverse the judgment.

There are two answers. The objection to the jurisdiction upon the ground of citizenship, in actions at law, can only be made by a plea in abatement. After the general issue, it is too late. It cannot be raised at the trial upon the merits (Smith et al. *vs.* Kernochen, 7 How., 216.) If a plea in abatement be filed with the general issue, the latter waives the former, (Baily *vs.* Dozier, 6 How., 30; Sheppard et al. *vs.* Graves, 14 *Id.*, 505.) Where a plea in abatement is relied upon the burden of proof rests upon the defendant. (Sheppard et al. *vs.* Graves, 14 How., 512; *Idem* 505.)

In equity the defence must be presented by a plea or demurrer, and not by answer. (Livingston *vs.* Story, 11 Peters, 252.)

The Court below properly overruled the motion. We think also that a new contract between the plaintiff and the defendant, and its execution by the plaintiff, are substantially averred, and that the original contract is set out as an inducement.

It is said by the counsel for the plaintiff in error, that if such a contract be alleged, it is done with careful ambiguity and indefiniteness. Conceding this to be so, it is a case not of defective title, but of a title defectively stated, which is always cured by the verdict. (1 Chitty's Pleading, 10th American Ed., 672.) The judgment below is affirmed with costs.

Durbin Ward for plaintiff in error; John A. Wills for defendant in error.

Strife Between Rival Steamboat Lines—The Occupancy of the Harrison-street Pier in Litigation.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 10.

By Justice Clerke.

Hancox vs. Cornell.—This suit was commenced by Mr. Hancox, who is engaged in running a line of steamboats between this City and Troy, against Mr. Cornell who is running steamboats between this City and Rondout on the Hudson, for the purpose of obtaining a permanent injunction, and also to compel the specific performance of a contract. The plaintiff in his complaint sets up that some time in April last he suggested to the defendant that he should procure for him a lease of the south half of the pier at the foot of Harrison-street, for ten years, at the rate of $7,000 and repairs, or $9,000, the owners bearing the charge of the repairs, for the use of the Troy Line of steamboats, of which the plaintiff is the owner. That the defendant suggested that it would be better to take the lease in defendant's name, which he could afterward assign over to the plaintiff. That the plaintiff agreed to this, and a day or two afterward informed him that he had leased the premises at the rent of $6,750, and repairs, which he would assign to him for $7,000, taking the $250 per annum as his compensation for the negotiation. That the defendant said he had to go up the river that afternoon, but would arrange it when he came down. That relying on these statements he gave up his pier at Franklin-street, and ceased his efforts to obtain a pier elsewhere. That having no pier, his injuries will be irreparable. He accompanies his own statement with the affidavit of one Marsh, his agent, as to interviews with Tappen, the agent of the owners of the pier, in relation to the matter. The bill asks the specific performance of the verbal contract, and an injunction on the defendants from using the pier. An order to show cause, with a temporary injunction, having been granted, the defendant comes in on his answer and affidavits to prevent the continuance of the injunction. The defendant (the owner of the Rondout line of steamboats) denies positively the whole story of the plaintiff. He says the lease of the pier was first suggested to him by the agent of the owners of the pier, and that without any negotiation whatever he accepted the proposition; that afterward Hancox asked him to lease him the pier, and as he (defendant) at the time occupied the Jay-street pier, he did not absolutely refuse, but suggested that he might want to use it himself; that the lease contained a stipulation that it should not be assigned without the consent of the owners; that subsequently having assigned the Jay-street lease, he took possession of and used for his line the Harrison-street pier, until the injunction was served on him, whereupon he left it, and the plaintiff instantly took possession and used it for his line. He asks the dissolution of the injunction.

The decision of the Court is reserved.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Robinson & Scribner; for defendant, Mr. John E. Burrill.

To What Extent Fraud may be Inferred When the Drawer of Checks has no Funds to Meet Them—The Custom of Wall-street—Arrest—Motion to Discharge.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 10.

Before Judge Brady.

Henry K. Leonard and Wm. P. Wadsworth vs. Demetrius S. Scofield, Samuel M. Scofield, and J. M. Morehead.—This action was commenced by the plaintiffs to recover the sum of $1,235, the amount of a check drawn by the defendants on the Croton National Bank, on the 4th of April last. The defendants were arrested on an order granted by a Judge of the Court, and held to bail. The ground on which the arrest was made, as appears from the affidavits, is that the defendants are guilty of the perpetration of a fraud in having drawn the check when they had no funds in bank to meet it. It appears that prior to the 4th of April last, defendants had been extensively engaged in the purchase and sale of stocks. They had bought largely with the understanding that they were to call in at their option. They dealt with the Croton National Bank, and there was a tacit, if not an express understanding between the officers of the bank and the defendants, that the former would certify the checks of defendants to the amount of $20,000 per day over the funds in bank to meet them. On the day in question they drew checks on that bank to the amount of about $62,000, all of which were duly certified. But in addition to this it appears that checks to nearly $30,000 were drawn by defendants, which the bank refused for want of funds, hence the checks were dishonored. The check upon which plaintiffs brought this suit was one of the latter class. Several other parties were also losers, and have brought suits under similar circumstances; among whom are Messrs. King & Co., Moses Mitchell, D. D. Rourke and Mr. Peterson. The plaintiff's counsel claimed that on April 4, defendants issued checks to the amount of at least $90,000. Their place of business was closed on that day, and has not since been opened for the transaction of any business by them. In other words, they have become for the present insolvent, but it seemed that prior to the date mentioned there was no suspicion or apprehension that they were unable to meet their liabilities.

Yesterday counsel for defendants, Mr. Vanderpoel, made a motion to have his clients discharged from arrest. He urged that the affidavits on the other side did not make out a case of fraud; there was no evidence of a sufficient nature to warrant the Court in holding them on the charge of fraudulent acts. Before that day they had always been able to make deposits in their bank sufficient to meet their checks. They did a large amount of business, and the Croton Bank officers had unlimited confidence in them as upright customers. The check in suit was drawn about midday, and as business men they expected, and had a right to expect, that before the close of banking hours they would have funds enough to meet that and all others which they had drawn that day. That this was so was evident from the fact that they used their utmost exertions with their friends and customers to raise the necessary amount. They had acted in good faith, though perhaps imprudently. It was a universal custom among the Wall-street banks to certify checks drawn by their regular customers, men who were known to be fair, upright, business characters—even though at midday there were not sufficient funds in their hands to meet them. This bank had been in the habit of certifying largely for defendants without the money. Beside the plaintiffs cannot complain. If they had been more diligent in the presentation of the check, they would have obtained their money, as others did who received checks after the plaintiffs received theirs.

Mr. Hawkins, in behalf of the plaintiffs, said if there was ever a case of fraud, this was one. It was, beyond all question, the object of the defendants, on that 4th day of April, to get all the money and other property into their hands and then fail. They were now living on the money which honestly belonged to their creditors. On that day they were insolvent, and they knew it. If they had only dated the check one day ahead, it would have been all right. But no, here they were swamped—did not know which way to turn—drawing checks all day to the amount of $90,000. Sixty-two thousand dollars were certified by the bank, and then even that credulous institution had to stop writing their certifications, and send around to the defendants to make good their bank account without delay. And when they came to a settlement with the bank, they could only pay one-third of the amount of these certified checks; the other two-thirds was adjusted by the defendants giving their notes without indorsers. Counsel thought this was a case parallel with one where a man meets another in the street, points a loaded pistol at his breast, pulls the trigger and shoots him dead. That man is presumed to be guilty in law of murder. In this case the defendants had given the plaintiffs a check, payable on demand, when they knew they had no funds in bank to meet it. The presumption in law is that they are guilty of fraud, and should be held accountable for the fraud they have designedly practiced.

The Court thought this was a case similar to one where a person points a pistol at another, believing it to have neither powder nor lead in it. We all know, said the Judge, that business in Wall-street is conducted on a system of confidence, and not of security. Our merchants and other business men could not meet their bills payable, and would not attempt to unless they confidently relied on their bills receivable. The only question in this case was whether an act in itself criminal is susceptible of such an explanation as to relieve it of its fraudulent aspect. Without confidence—implicit confidence—of man in man, business in a commercial community like this could not be conducted.

Mr. Hawkins said this was the very reason why the Court should interfere in a case where the plaintiffs had placed confidence in the honesty of the defendants, and that confidence had been most grossly abused.

The Judge said that, in throwing out these suggestions, he did not wish to be understood as deciding in any respect the merits of the case. He would take the papers, and give them his careful consideration.

The Law as to Trade Marks.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 10.

Before Justice Monell.

De Witt C. Kellinger vs. Robert S. Dunham.—This action was brought to restrain the defendant from using the name of "Kellinger's Infallible Liniment or Magic Fluid," and from copying the labels and wrappers of the plaintiff. Upon the commencement of the suit a temporary injunction was granted by Judge Monell. The complaint set forth that for many years prior to 1859, Dr. Kellinger, the father of the plaintiff, was the proprietor and manufacturer of the liniment, and that he invented and adopted the title and labels under which it became known and celebrated; that Dr. Kellinger died, in November, 1859, possessed of said title and trade-mark; and that his administratrix continued the manufacture of the liniment and the use of said trade-mark until the 20th of May, 1862, when she conveyed the right to make the liniment, and the right to use the said name and trade-mark, to the plaintiff, the son of Dr. Kellinger. The liniment acquired a high reputation and extensive sale, and the defendant prepared an imitation of the plaintiff's liniment, and sold it with labels which were exact copies of those of the plaintiff.

The answer of the defendant alleges that in the year 1854, one W. S. Dunham purchased from Dr. Kellinger the right to use said name and trade-mark, and that Dr. Kellinger became forever divested of all the right and interest appertaining thereto; that in 1857, under a general assignment, W. S. Dunham transferred his said rights and interest to James J. Potter, and that the said assignee sold the same to Wm. M. Crittenden; that in the year 1862 the defendant became the owner of the said name and trade-mark, and that the alleged sale to the plaintiff was void, and that the defendant had the sole right to use the said name and trade-mark.

The decree entered thereupon declares the plaintiff to be the absolute owner of said name and trade-mark, and possessed of the sole and exclusive right to use the same upon the liniment manufactured by him; and a perpetual injunction is granted against all persons from using or selling any preparation or compound by or with the said name or trade-mark, excepting such as shall be made by and purchased from the plaintiff; and also from imitating or infringing the name, labels, wrappers, devices or trade-mark of the plaintiff, in any manner or degree.

Osborn E. Bright, plaintiff's attorney; Barrett, Brinsmade & Barrett, defendant's attorneys.

The Turtle Case.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice Alker.

Nehemiah H. Calhoun vs. Henry Bugh.—This was a case brought against Mr. Bugh, who is the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for a malicious prosecution and false imprisonment.

It appeared that the plaintiff was the master of the schooner *Active*, and had brought a cargo of green turtles from Florida.

The turtles were placed in the hold of the vessel on their backs, with their fins pierced and tied together with ropes over their breasts, and in this position were brought the whole voyage and kept without food or water. Mr. Bugh saw the turtles in that condition, and pointed them out to a Police officer, who, in compliance with the general order issued by the Superintendent of Police, arrested the plaintiff, who was taken to the Tombs, when the defendant made a charge against him for cruelty to animals, and he was held to bail, but was on a subsequent examination discharged. On these facts the plaintiff claimed that the defendant was liable to damages for a malicious prosecution, and without other proof to show malice on the part of the defendant.

The Court, on motion of the defendant's counsel, dismissed the complaint, on the ground that no malice was shown.

For plaintiff, Alanson Nash; for defendant, D. M. Armstrong and C. A. Runkle.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 10.

By Justice Monell.

Stillman Witt *vs.* The Mayor et al., of New-York; additional findings allowed as amended; papers in the Clerk's office. Jane Monks *vs.* Charles Monks; motions granted, with $10 costs. David Douglas *vs.* George McDonnell; motion denied, with $10 costs; see memorandum on papers in Clerk's office. Leopold Peck *vs.* Julius Negbran; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event. John Patten *vs.* Wm. J. Stitt; motion granted. In the matter of Henrietta Herforth; order granted. De Witt C. Kellinger *vs.* Robert S. Dunham; decree and injunction granted. Addison C. Fletcher *vs.* Luther C. Tibbetts; motion denied, with $10 costs. Joseph Kelly *vs.* Thomas C. Dalton; motion to reduce bail granted. Daniel M. Brookfield *vs.* John Dearborn; motion denied: papers in the Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 10.

By Judge Brady.

Coate *vs.* The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company; the plaintiff has leave to serve an amended summons on the payment of $10 costs; all proceedings stayed until the costs are paid.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Justice CLERKE. Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M. Nos. 21, 30, 35, 43, 66, 81, 102, 103, 104, 105, 108, 110, 111. The general call commences at No. 112.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS AND SPECIAL TERM—Held by Justice MONELL, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned to July 18, at 11 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS AND SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge BRADY during July.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Michael Dempsey, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was tried and convicted. On the night of the 28th of June the prisoner, in company with William Williams, broke into the tobacco and cigar store of John McCoffel, No. 191 Greenwich-street, and stole therefrom Havana tobacco of the value of $100. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Edward Sliney was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of dextrously abstracting from the pocket of Joseph Woods, of No. 34 East Broadway, on Monday, a silver watch of the value of $35. He was taken before Justice Hogan, of the Tombs Police Court, and committed for trial. The papers were at once sent into the District-Attorney's office. Mr. Vanderpoel, Deputy District-Attorney, put them in the hands of the Grand Jury, who indicted the prisoner. He was then brought into Court and arraigned, when he pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months. This shows how well justice is administered when it is done speedily.

John Rivington pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 14th of June Rivington, in company with James Garland, broke into the store of James and Thomas Kydd, No. 201 Eighth-avenue, and stole therefrom six pieces of silk and a quantity of shawls and laces, of the value of $2,000. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Sarah Lyon pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 22d of June picked the pocket of Margaret Lennox, of No. 58 Sullivan-street, of a gold watch, chain, pin, and two sleeve buttons, of the value of $300. She was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Wm. Singleton pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 29th of May stolen from Samuel Sykes, No. 35 Warren-street, one piece of cloth, of the value of $80. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Thomas B. Newell pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. He stole two coats, a pair of pantaloons and a vest, of the value of $80, from Thomas A. McGlade, No. 290 Third-avenue, on the 27th of June. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Frank Williams pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 6th of July he stole from Samuel G. Acton, No 19 West Fifteenth-street, an overcoat and other articles of clothing of the value of $150. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Mary Grimshaw pleaded guilty to petit larceny. On the 3d of July the prisoner went into the store of Simon Brill, No. 327 Canal-street, and watching her opportunity, stole 16 yards of lace of the value of $40. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Michael Donohue pleaded guilty of petit larceny, having on the 29th of June stolen from David Lasky, of No. 160 Broadway, two pieces of cloth of the value of $18. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Eagan pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 15th of June he stole money amounting to $365 from Michael Morgan, of No. 32 Jay-street, by picking his pocket while asleep in a store at No. 347 Spring-street. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

John E. Chase and John Thomas, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 28th of June they broke into the store of John Flynn, No. 180 Spring-street, and stole therefrom cigars and tobacco to the value of $410. Chase was remanded for sentence.

Charles Fromen pleaded guilty of grand larceny, having on the 21st of June stolen from James Murthley, of No. 16 Baxter-street, the sum of $72. The prisoner, being only 17 years of age, was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Williams pleaded guilty of assault and battery, having on the 26th of June stabbed Julius Benning, of No. 39½ Baxter-street, in the arm, shoulder and hip. Sentence was suspended, and the prisoner discharged.

Richard Lawson, indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of stealing clothing of the value of $99, from Wm. B. Wait, of the Institution for the Blind, on the 11th of June, was discharged by the Court.

At the beginning of the term Joseph Lewis was tried on an indictment for burglary in the third degree, and convicted, although the District-Attorney had no idea that he would be convicted of more than an attempt, the offence having been very slight. Yesterday his partner in crime, Harry H. Quinn, was arraigned on another indictment along with him, when the District-Attorney suggested to Lewis that he might plead guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree; and offered to Mr. Charles S. Spencer, counsel for Quinn, to accept the same plea for him, so that the time of the Court and Jury might not be expended, while both prisoners would then get a lighter sentence than upon conviction.

Mr. Spencer consented to that course, and Judge RUSSEL said he would sentence Quinn to the State Prison for two years and six months.

This brought Mr. Spencer to his feet. He said that he had arranged with the District-Attorney that both the prisoners should have a light sentence if they should plead.

Mr. Hall said he never had any understanding with counsel of such a nature as was calculated to compromise the Court; it was not his place to arrange for sentence.

Mr. Spencer said, then, that he would withdraw the plea, and go before a Jury.

Mr. Hall announced his willingness to let the case take that course, and the plea was withdrawn.

The case then went before a Jury, and occupied the afternoon. It appears that on the night of the 9th of June, Quinn and Lewis broke into the store and dwelling of Owen Jones, No. 505 Eighth-avenue, and stole twenty-five shawls, of the value of $300. The other indictment on which the two prisoners are held, charges them with breaking into the store of Bernhard Strauss, No. 501 Eighth-avenue, on the same night, (the 9th of June,) and attempting to steal therefrom silk, &c., of the value of $1,500. They are both practiced "cracksmen," and richly deserve the utmost penalty of the law. The case was summed up by District-Attorney Hall for the people, and by Mr. Spencer for the prisoner Quinn, and the Judge will charge the Jury this morning. The result does not promise to be very flattering to Mr. Spencer.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY,

The People *vs.* Sallie Forrest, Henry Munso; forgery, third degree.
The People *vs.* Thomas Evans; assault and battery; felony.
The People *vs.* James Baighans; assault and battery and mayhem.
The People *vs.* Francis McGuire, Wm. McCunn; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Pedro; false pretences.
The People *vs.* Henry Buckins; false pretences.
The People *vs.* James Goodwin; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Bernard Collins, Thomas Kennedy, George Bowler and Samuel Brown; grand larceny; two cases.
The People *vs.* George Humbert, Henry R. Clinton; grand larceny; two cases.
The People *vs.* John Morbell; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Wm. Hecks; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Richard Edwards; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Christian A. Supp; grand larceny of money.
The People *vs.* Mary Smith; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Ann Riley; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Samuel Crooks, Jacob Rosenberg; receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* John Smith, Frank Stratton; burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* John Spanberg; assault and battery; felony.
The People *vs.* John Cavenagh; robbery first degree.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A STRANGE CHARGE.

James Morrison, a very respectable-looking laboring man, was charged with assaulting Thomas Ryan, with intent to steal as a pickpocket. The complainant was Officer Samuel Daniels, who said he saw the prisoner at Fulton Market, lying over Thomas Ryan, who was drunk. He had watched the two for about half an hour, and he saw Morrison make three attempts to draw the pocket-book out of Ryan's pocket. The third attempt was partially successful, as the pocket-book came half out, but no further. He then arrested Morrison. Ryan was not produced by the prosecution, and defendant's wife said that Ryan was her nephew, and that the two had been together drinking all day, and if her husband did take the nephew's money, it was either to save it from being stolen, or it was because James' stamps had run out, and he was only going to have another partnership drink. The evidence hardly justified a conviction. Morrison was discharged.

DUCKING A GENTLEMAN IN THE RIVER.

Seth C. Smith, second mate of a schooner engaged on the Sound in bringing vegetables to this City from Connecticut, was charged by Jeremiah Donnovan, a salt-water junk man, with an assault of a peculiar character. The witness began a rambling statement, when Mr. Spencer said, "Tell us about pitching you overboard."

Witness—Well, Smith came behind me and chucked me overboard, and as soon as I got out of the water into my boat he threw a stick of wood at me, but it did not strike me.

Cross-examined—I buy junk on the river; was ordered twice off the vessel, and then knocked off; the Captain asked me on board to buy some stuff, and then he said he had none.

The defence called Capt. Church and by him proved that a river pirate answering the description of Donnovan had stolen rope from his vessel that morning, and it was to see if his steward could identify Donnovan as the thief, that he decoyed him up on his vessel under the pretence of selling him junk. After being satisfied in his own mind that he was the thief he told him to get off the vessel into his own boat. Instead of doing that he stood on the rail calling them opprobrious names, such as Connecticut wooden nuts, &c. He heard one of his men say, "Salt him!" and he turned his head and could not say whether the man was pitched, shoved or if he slid overboard. The language used by Donnovan was not only insulting but it was defiant, he refusing to leave the ship after he had been told repeatedly to get into his boat.

Capt. Jedediah Hartt said he knew this Donnovan and had frequently arrested him. He had the reputation of being a very bad and dangerous man, and he believed Donnovan would shoot him in a moment if he had the chance.

Counsel said they were prepared to show that complainant was a river pirate, and that instead of being complainant he should be standing as a prisoner at the bar. The evidence on this point was ruled out. Smith was found guilty of ducking the junkman, and fined $20.

DEFECTIVE COMPLAINT.

Ann Flanagan, a reputed pickpocket, was charged by Officer John Larkin with an assault and an attempt to steal as a pickpocket.

Mr. Howe, defendant's counsel, moved to dismiss the case. The complaint was headed like all others, "New-York, City of New-York and City and County of New-York," was taken before a gentleman named Chas. McBrien, and underneath were the cabalistic words, A. L. D. for the 4th District. But even if these letters had been written out in full, there is no Fourth District in the City or County of New-York. The signature should have been "Alderman of the City of New-York." The Alderman, acting as magistrate, should sign himself the Alderman of the City in which he is elected. There was nothing on the face of the paper to show that Charles McBrien had jurisdiction over the case.

Motion granted, and prisoner discharged.

A WIFE THE INFORMER.

Daniel S. Cox, an upholsterer, was charged with stealing a pair of ear-rings, the property of Ann Fay. The evidence was that defendant was engaged in Mrs. Fay's house to put down a carpet. A day or two after he left the ear-rings were missed, and suspicion rested on the prisoner. Officer Michael O'Brien was consulted, and he had an interview with Mrs. Cox, and from her he learned that her husband had presented her with a pair of ear-rings, which she had worn a few days, but believing that they were not rightly come by, she gave them back to her husband. The officer, hearing this fact from the wife, went to the husband and arrested him; told him Mr. Fay was a kind-hearted man and might deal lightly with him, and if he confessed where the ear-rings were it would be better for him. Under the threat and promise he did tell where the ear-rings were, and they were recovered. Counsel asked to have the admission ruled out, as it was made when under arrest, and an inducement had been held out to the accused. The motion was denied, and the prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

Thomas Murray was charged with assaulting Officer Wm. McCormick. It appears that there had been a difficulty in Murray's house, and the wife went round to the Station-house for help. Complainant went round to the house, and all was quiet, but obeying orders he forced in the door, and had no sooner got inside the room than he was hit on the head with a piece of iron. The defence contended that the officer, although obeying orders, was a trespasser; that he went there without a warrant, forced in the door when everything was quiet, and himself provoked a breach of the peace. The defendant was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

A DANGEROUS MAN.

Dennis Folly, aged 40, who has been frequently before the Courts for violent assaults and battery, and once for the murder of a man at "Slaughter-house Point," was charged on this occasion with beating Sarah Jane Paxon. Complainant's face was all puffed up and black from the violence that had been inflicted. She said her body was nearly all in the same blackened condition.

On being sworn she said: On the 4th of July I bought two yards of linen and left it on the bureau, and his daughter came in the house and stole it; when I found she had taken it I took it from her and she called her father, the prisoner, and he came up and knocked me down and jumped on my sides, and kicked me. He said: "I've taken one life and I'll take another." When this took place I stood at my own door.

Guilty—Penitentiary four months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 10, 1866.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109¾	100	Bos. Water P.	33
151,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	106⅝	100	do	32¾
3,000	do	106¼	100	do....b30	33
5,000	do....indorsed	105¾	300	N. Y. Cen.	99
5,000	do......2d call	106⅛	600	Erie R.	71⅛
1,000	do	106¼	500	do	71¼
			3565	do	71⅛
1,075,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65	105	200	do	71⅛
5,000	do	105⅛	100	do....s30	69
6,000	do......2d call	105	100	do....s15	70
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98⅝	10	do	70⅜
500	do	98⅛	400	do....2d call	70¾
500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	do	70⅜
	2d Ser....Small	103½	20	do	70⅜
4,000	do. Third Ser.	103⅝	100	Erie Railroad Pr.	77
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73..	97	300	Hudson R. R.	114
6,500	Ill. Can. Bs. '60..	95	10	N. Y. & N. H.	111
1,000	Minnesota 8s '67.	100	1000	Reading R.	106¾
8,000	N. Car. 6s	85	200	do	106¾
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	92	1000	do	106⅜
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.N..	72	800	do	106⅜
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	27¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	80
50,000	do	27⅝	100	do	79¾
5,000	C. & N. W. Con..	76½	400	do	79⅞
2,000	do	76	800	Cleve. & Pitts	84½
1,000	Lack. & West. 1st	98	200	do	84⅜
1,000	Amer. Gold	149	200	do....2d call	84¼
5,000	do	149⅜	1000	Chic. & N. W.	32⅜
10	Merchants' Bank..	109	1000	do	32
10	Ocean Bank	98	100	do....s5	32
5	Metro. Bank	119	300	do....2d call	31⅞
40	do	118	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	62
42	Fourth N. Bk	100	1200	do	61⅞
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	108	500	do....b60	62⅛
10	Cum. Coal Pr.	46	500	do....b5	61⅞
300	West. U. Tel.	54	200	do....2d call	61⅞
400	do	54⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol.	111
100	do	54⅛	440	Chi. & R. I.	96
50	do	54⅛	100	do	96⅛
600	do....2d call	54	300	do....b4	96⅛
99	West. U. Tel. Rus.		100	do....s10	96
	Extension	106½	500	do....b10	96
100	Central Coal	45	200	do....2d call	96
23	Ashburton Coal	13	200	Tol., Wab. & W.	39¾
700	Quick. Min.	52	100	do	40
100	Mar. Mining Co.	11¼	1200	P., F. W. & C.	97⅛
100	Ill. Central R.	122	100	Morris & Essex	[illegible]
100	do....s30	121½			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	106⅝	1000	Erie R.	71½
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98⅛	50	do	71⅝
500	do	98⅛	200	Boston W. P.	33
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200	Reading R.	106⅝
	Sec. Ser.	103⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts	84⅜
10,000	N. Car. 6s	85⅛	200	do	84⅛
27	Merchants' Bank..	109	3500	Chi. & N. W.	32
200	Canton Co	54	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	61¾
50	West. U. Tel.	54	400	do	61¾
10	do	54⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol.	111
100	Bruns. Land	9⅛	1200	Chi. & R. I.	96
100	Quick. Min. Co	52			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	109¾	400	Boston W. P....b60	32½
1,000	do	109⅛	400	do	32
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	109⅝	300	Quicksilver	51⅜
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	106¾	100	do	51½
50,000	O. & M. C.	27¾	100	do	51⅛
40	West. U. Tel....x-d	54	200	Reading R.	106⅜
100	do	53¾	200	do	106⅞
100	At. Mail St. C. b30	121	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅜
100	do....b10	121	100	Cleve. & Pitts	84⅜
600	Erie R....s15	72⅜	400	do	84⅜
100	do	71	400	Chic. & N. W.	32⅜
100	do	72⅛	60	do	32⅛
300	do	72⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	62
600	do	72¼	200	Cleve. & Tol.	110⅜
500	do	72⅜	200	do	110⅛
200	do....s30	70	700	Chic. & R. I.	96
1200	do	73	100	do	95⅞
1500	do	73⅛	400	do	96
400	do....2d call	73⅛	300	P., F. W. & C.	97⅜
1000	do....s30	73⅛	400	do	97⅜
100	Erie R. P.	76	200	do	97⅜
100	Hudson R. R.	114	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Quick. Min. Co	51⅛	100	Chic. & R. Is....b3	96⅛
200	Mar. Min. Pr.	[illegible]	300	do	96⅛
200	Erie R.	70⅛	200	do....s3	96⅛
1500	do	70⅛	200	Chic. & N. W.	32⅛
200	do....b10	70⅛	100	do....b10	32
1200	do	70⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. P.	62
400	do	70⅛	200	do....b10	62
400	do	[illegible]	1400	do	61¾
400	do	[illegible]	500	do....b3	62
200	Clev. & [illegible]	[illegible]	200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	45¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	97½	300	do....b30	46

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	54¾	500	Clev. & Pitts....s3	84
200	do....b3	55	400	do	84
100	do....b5	54½	500	do....c	84
100	Quicksilver....s3	51½	200	do....b4	84
200	do	51⅝	400	do	84½
300	do	51½	200	Chic. & R. I.	96½
100	do....b30	51⅝	100	do....s3	96
200	do	51⅜	100	do....b15	96½
100	N. Y. Central	99¼	100	do	96
100	do....s3	99⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	110¾
300	Erie R.	71¾	300	Chic. & N. W.	32
400	do	71⅝	200	do....b3	32½
300	do....c	71⅝	500	Chic. & N. W. P....b3	62
600	do....b3	71¾	1500	do	61⅞
400	do....s3	71⅝	200	do....s3	61⅞
400	do	71⅝	100	do....b30	62
100	West. U. Tel.	54	300	do	61⅞
100	do....b10	54	500	do	62
200	Erie R. P.	76½	200	do....b10	62½
100	do....s3	76½	100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d. b3	97⅜
400	Reading R....x-d	106¼	100	do	97½
200	Catawissa R....b10	79	200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	45½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Quick. Min. Co	51⅝	500	Cleve. & Pitts	84½
500	do	51½	200	do....s15	84⅜
200	do....b3	51⅝	200	do....b3	84½
200	West. U. Tel.	54	400	do	84¾
100	do....b10	53⅝	200	Clev. & Tol.	110½
200	do	53¾	200	do....b3	110½
100	do....s10	53⅝	100	do....s3	110⅜
100	do....b15	53¾	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	45¾
100	do....s3	53⅝	200	Chic. & R. I.	96⅜
300	Erie Railroad	73⅛	100	do....s30	96
1800	do	73¾	100	do....s3	96½
200	do....b10	73¾	100	Chi. & N. W....s15	32½
500	do....s3	73¾	300	do	32⅜
400	do....s3	73⅝	200	do....b10	32½
500	do	73¾	100	do....s10	32⅜
500	do	73⅝	300	do....b60	32⅝
500	do....b3	73⅝	300	do	32½
500	do	73⅝	200	do....b30	32½
200	New-York Cen.	99⅝	3600	Chi. & N. W. P.	62¼
100	do....s3	99⅝	200	do....b10	62¼
200	Hud. Riv. R....b30	114	300	do....b30	62⅜
200	Reading R..x-d.	106¾	1800	do....b3	62½
200	do....s10	106¾	800	do....s3	62¼
400	do....b3	106⅞	300	P. F. W. & C..x-d	97⅝
200	Ill. Cen. R.	122⅛	100	do....s3	97⅝

TUESDAY, July 10—P. M.

The price of Gold was made lower to-day by 2 ⅌ cent. by the tenor of the later Foreign news, while the U. S. 5-20s of 1862 advanced, on the same advices, to 106½ ⅌ cent., the highest point reached for a year past. The sales in the Gold Room were 149⅝@149@150@149½ ⅌ cent. This decline of Gold to below 150 ⅌ cent. caused a little more inquiry for Exchange for the *Java* sailing to-morrow, and the rates on London were firm at 108⅝ for 60 days and 110¼@110½ for short sight bills. Of the latter about a million of dollars were made against the transhipment of the Gold and Silver Bullion received by the California packet yesterday.

The transactions in Government Stocks were again very large. At the Stock Exchange Board over a million of dollars of the new 5-20s of 1865 sold at 105, and at the Board and on the Street the sales of 5-20s of 1862 to European orders were scarcely less important at 106¼@106½ ⅌ cent. Other descriptions of Gold-bearing and Currency securities were firm and in quick request. The Money market favors the demand, and the popular preference is on the increase for U. S. investments.

The Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange is much excited on Erie Common shares, and by sympathy on most other descriptions. The dealings in Erie were nominally heavy in amount, and the price higher than at any time since April. The early sales were at 71¼ down to 69⅝ ⅌ cent., then from 70 up to 74 ⅌ cent., with large operations at the intervening figures. New-York Central was steady but not active. On Reading there was some inclination early in the day to bear the market. The Western Roads were generally firm; the North Westerns, especially, in active demand. The Miscellaneous list higher on Quicksilver shares, and steady on Western Union Telegraph. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday afternoon:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	98¼	98⅛	N. West Pref.	62	62½
U. S. 5-20s	106	106⅛	Rock Island	96⅛	96
U. S. 7.30s	103⅛	103⅝	Fort Wayne	97⅞	97¼
N. Y. Central	99⅞	99⅛	Cumb'land Coal	46⅛	46
Erie	71⅞	73⅛	Quicksilver	51	51⅜
Hudson	113½	113½	W. U. Telegraph	53⅝	53½
Reading	107	107	Mariposa Pref.	23	23
Mich. Southern	80⅝	80	Canton	55	54
Illinois Central	121⅞	122	Ohio Certificates	27⅞	27½
Pittsburgh	84⅝	84½	American Gold	152	149
Missouri 6s	78	78⅛	Bills on London	108⅛	108⅝
Northwest	32⅛	32⅛			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	109	Nassau	105
Phoenix	102	Corn Exchange	116
National	105	St. Nicholas	106
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	Commonwealth	100
State of New York	105	New-York County	150
Commerce	109½	Central National	106½
Ocean	97	Fourth National	100½
Bank of N. America	105	Ninth National	108
Metropolitan	118½	Oriental	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96½
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est	87	Han. & St. Jo. L. G's	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	87	Han. & St. Jo., convert.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	103½	Lack. & West'n Bds	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	103½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	88
Erie 2d mort., 1864	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. x	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M, 1875	97	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	103
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	98	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99
Harlem 3d M, 1868	95	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	87
Mich. C. nw. 1st M, 8s, '82	109	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	109	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	96
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Chi. & Alt. Income	87½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	103½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,922,219 66; including for Customs, $413,000; Gold Notes, $731,000. Payments, $1,611,012 47. Balance, $88,994,101 87.

One of our neighbors publishes a story, this morning, that the operating expenses of the Erie Road are 81 ⅌ cent. of the gross earnings. This rate, he writes, will for the current six months, barely pay the interest on the mortgages of the Company and the 3½ ⅌ cent. due to the Preferred shareholders in August. The Common Stock is, of course, according to his account, "nowhere." It so happens that the operating expenses of the Road in 1865 were only 67 ⅌ cent., instead of 81 ⅌ cent., and that the ruling Director of the Road, Mr. DREW, while *bulling* Common Stock, a few months ago, at 95 @97 ⅌ cent., asserted *his* belief that the Road was earning more *net* Money *this* season than in 1865, *because of the greatly reduced operating expenses*. The singular part of the affair is that most of the other New-York and Western Roads are now, as then, realizing what Mr. DREW said of his own line.

The London Circular of Mr. F. T. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker in American Stocks, to his English correspondents, has the following remarks on the Erie Road:

"We are continually asked whether this Company will pay its next August dividend, or will pass it. To this question we are unable to give any answer, nor are we able to obtain any information on this point from the agency in this City. We find in the *Morning Star* of the 19th the following extract from a letter addressed by the President of the Erie Railway Company to Mr. WM. EVANS, of No. 102 Gresham House, London, a Director of the Company, in answer to his inquiry as to the causes of the fall in the price of the stock:

'A desperate raid has been made on Erie. False and exaggerated rumors have been set afloat with regard to its business and affairs, and through these means its price was forced down to 57.

The falsity of these statements is, however, being understood, and the stock is gradually recovering, having yesterday reached 65. Although our business is not equal to what it was last year, yet we hope to counter-balance the difference in a great measure by a corresponding reduction of expenses, and thus produce satisfactory net results.

We have had to encounter one serious difficulty in the reduced tariff of rates for freight transportation; but at a recent convention of the officers of the main trunk lines an increased rate was adopted, and such measures taken as will, it is believed, put an effectual stop to ruinous competition.'

This, however, does not appear to us at all to touch the vital point in the management of the Company's affairs. We do not believe the Erie Railroad can assume that steady position in the market it ought to occupy, or obtain that confidence from its stockholders which it ought to do, as a sound dividend-paying stock until an entire reform in its present management should be brought about; for so long as the existing financial policy is pursued, so long as the earnings are to be diminished for the support of steamboats on Lake Erie, for the support of transportation companies, and for the support of ticket agencies; so long must the shareholders be prepared to receive small and uncertain dividends, and to see their magnificent property continually in financial difficulties.

It is even rumored in New-York that one of the Directors on the Finance Committee has made the Company a large loan on the security of three millions dollars of Convertible Bonds, which of course gives the party making the loan the opportunity of selling large lines of the shares, which he can either deliver or buy back if the fall is sufficiently great to make it worth while.

This is in itself a terrible power to give to any one, but the mode in which it is given astonishes us. What, we ask, are the $3,000,000 of Convertible Bonds, and when issued, or authorized to be issued? Some information on these points would be interesting."

It is to be regretted that Mr. President BERDELL, in his letter to Mr. EVANS, did not inform his English Director *who* it was that made "the desperate raid" on his stock. *He certainly knew the source of this raid.* It was no secret in Wall-street; it was no secret to Mr. BERDELL, for we know that he was duly informed of the fountain head of the damaging reports then current in the Street to the prejudice of his credit, the chief of which related to the straits to which the Company were said to have been driven in lending their Stock and Convertible Bonds to Mr. DREW, whereby *he* might speculate to the deep, if not ruinous, depreciation of the Stock, and *they* might be permitted to use, for a brief time, the wages of their own prostitution. We repeat, that Mr. BERDELL should have been more candid with Mr. EVANS, for he knew the why and wherefore of the "raid" to which he referred—he knew that his credit had been wounded in the house of its professed but notoriously false friend.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

The week's Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $2,094,882.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 22, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to yours of the 9th inst., to the Secretary of the Treasury, and which has been referred to this office for an answer, relative to thirty-three bales of cotton, shipped in bond to New-Orleans, which was entirely destroyed by fire *en route* for that port, and upon which the shipper has nevertheless paid the tax, I have to say, that by the terms of the law in force the tax accrues upon cotton whenever removed, and the privilege of paying the same after its arrival at some designated point does not imply that Government assumes any risk of loss by accident or the elements, while in transit. The payment of tax is only held in abeyance until such time as the cotton can be brought to a place where funds can be realized from its pledge or sale for payment, and removals of this class of merchandise being only by virtue of regulations, must not be confounded with those of spirits and tobacco, where special provision is made by law, and where the tax does not accrue until withdrawn for consumption or sale.

The party to the bond in this case is, therefore, liable to the Collector holding his transportation bonds, notwithstanding the destruction of the cotton. As the extension of time granted was for his sole benefit, Government must decline to assume any risk of transportation. Very respectfully,

D. C. WHITMAN, Deputy Commissioner.

WALKER & FISHER, New-Orleans, La.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 10, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 7 bbls. Ashes, 12,171 bbls. Flour, 540 bbls. and 1,400 bags Corn Meal, 7,200 bushels Wheat, 149,021 bushels Corn, 1,150 bushels Rye, 600 bushels Malt, 49,178 bushels Oats, 29 pkgs. Beef, and 379 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and inactive. Pots, $8@$8 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls quite nominal.

BEESWAX—Is dull and heavy at 40c.@42c. for Yellow ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Are inactive at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at drooping prices. Java at 24c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18c.@21½c., Maracaibo at 17c.@18½c., Laguayra at 17c.@18c., Rio at 14c.@19c., and St. Domingo at 14½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 17,733 bags; sales 7,082 bags. Stock of all kinds first hands, to-day, 224,775 bags and mats, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, of Rio and Santos 149,487 bags; of Java mats, 14,997 mats; of Java Government bags, 3,409 bags; of Ceylon, 21,709 bags; of Maracaibo, 6,022 bags; of Laguayra, 22,628 bags; of St. Domingo, 1,050 bags, and of other descriptions, 5,473 bags.

STOCK OF RIO.

New-Orleans	bags..4,000
Mobile	2,500
Baltimore	19,600
Philadelphia	5,200
New-York	149,487
Grand total	bags..180,787

COTTON—Has been in rather better demand toward the close at uniform quotations. Middlings, 35c.@38c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,350 bales, against receipts of 3,157 bales. Export, this week, 630 bales, all to Liverpool.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,255
Receipts since July 1	12,761
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	389,754
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	820,562
Exports week ending this P. M.	630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	459,710

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 36-inch, 24½c.; Indian Head, 30-inch, 19c.; Great Falls M, 21c. Bleached Shirtings—Lonsdale, 34c.; Hope, 29c.; Wheaton Co., 22½c. Prints—Garner & Co., 21c.; American, 20c.; Dunnell, 19½c.; Lowell, 17½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c. to $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, 1¾-inch tapes, 50c.@73c. Corsets—Thomson's Coutil l'Imperatrice, $30; Thomson's Coutil Parisienne, $14. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Paper Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, Extra French Enameled, and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Enameled Garrote, $20—less 10 ⅌ cent. Magic Ruffles—No. 3, $7 35; No. 7, $11 50; No. 9, $14 50; Home Made—No. 3, $5 50; No. 7, $7 50; No. 9, $8 50. Rubber Cravats—No. 2, figured, ½-inch, $5; ¾-inch, $5 50; 1-inch, $6; No. 4, figured, ½-inch, $6; ¾-inch, $6 50; 1-inch, $7. Denims—York, 50c.; Wide World, 30c.

FEATHERS—Have been in less demand, at 50c.@$1 for common to choice old and new live geese, ⅌ lb.

FISH—Have been in less request and depressed in price, including Dry Cod at $5 50@$7 25 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $18 75@$22; No. 2 at $17 50@$18; No. 3 at $14@$14 50 ⅌ bbl. Smoked Herring at 60c.@62c. for Scaled, and 50c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FRUIT—All kinds have been in moderate request at drooping prices.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are quiet at about former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly purchased to-day, at partially reduced prices. Sales since our last, 6,900 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 40@$7 90; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 60@$10 20, chiefly at $7 70@$8 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 70@$10 10 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 40	@$7 90
Extra State	7 60	@10 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 70	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 70	@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 15	@14 00
Extra Genesee	10 25	@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25	@17 50

Southern Flour continues inactive and depressed. Sales since our last 450 bbls. in lots, at $10 15@$11 90 for poor to good, and $12@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers. Sales, 370 bbls. Extra at $8 90@$14 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. Corn Meal has been more active to-day, at $4 70@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 30 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 1,150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased at decidedly lower prices. Sales, since our last, 31,000 bushels, including fair No. 2 to prime No. 1 Milwaukee at from $2@$2 30; and new Amber Jersey (a small lot) at $3 ⅌ bushel. Corn is also lower and active, at the reduced figures, closing rather steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of 275,000 bushels at 83c.@86c. for unsound, and 86c.@87½c., chiefly 87c., for common to very choice new mixed Western, and 95c. for Western Yellow, ⅌ bushel. New Oats continue in good demand and firm. We quote new Chicago at 51c.@55c., and choice Milwaukee at 70c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is heavy; 5,600 bushels were sold, including State at $1 28, and Western at $1 04, ⅌ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL, in circular for the *Java*, notices the movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight thus: "The trade in Flour and Grain remains without excitement or any important change. In the fortnight interval Extra State Flour has been taken for export to London (to the amount of 5,000 bbls.) stimulated probably by an improving English market consequent upon an European war. The market has, however, been very quiet, but for good and choice brands of Western Extras and Family, holders are firm, quietly awaiting the wants of the trade, which at this season of the year is not large. There is quite a limited demand for Wheat, the millers are the only buyers and with the present warm weather and high prices demanded, they purchase slowly and only for daily wants, and at the close the range of prices are lower. The supplies are light, enabling holders to obtain full rates for prime samples of Amber, but in the absence of a shipping demand for the lower grades, they are heavy and irregular in value. Rye is dull at the quotations. Oats have been in speculative demand, and at improved prices. The navigation on the Erie Canal having been resumed, the arrivals of Indian Corn have been heavy, and the sales large, both for export purposes and the home trade; the clearances amounting to 635,191 bushels, with a large quantity now in process of shipment. The market has been active with a fluctuation of a few cents only—yesterday the supplies were large and English accounts less favorable, holders were, however, firm, and not disposed to yield to shippers, and but few sales were made. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 635,191 bushels Corn, 4,858 bushels Peas; to South America, 6,869 bbls. Flour, 73 bbls. Corn Meal, 600 bushels Corn, 300 bushels Oats, 1,130 bushels Peas; to all other ports, 25,394 bbls. Flour, 170 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,624 bbls. Corn Meal, 8,996 bushels Corn, 21,061 bushels Oats, 1,270 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 32,263 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,694 bbls. Corn Meal, 644,377 bushels Corn, 21,361 bushels Oats, and 7,258 bushels Peas.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1865.

From	To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York,	July 6, 1866	97,959	1,136,979	7,866,651
New-Orleans,	June 29, 1866	479	—	7,790
Philadelphia,	July 3, 1866	4,907	4,601	688,840
Baltimore,	July 3, 1866	—	—	909,076
Boston,	July 6, 1866	1,179	—	—
California and other ports,	July 3, 1866	22,795	57,389	17,810
Total		127,269	1,198,969	9,512,167
To about same period, 1865		127,922	2,167,368	344,288
To about same period, 1864		987,385	13,411,808	240,220
To about same period, 1863		1,308,209	20,467,495	8,860,166

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
From New-York to July 6, 1866	3,159	245,651	68,111	34,627
From other ports, to latest dates	1,126	—	—	7,176
Total	4,283	245,651	68,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865	21,426	—	97,430	11,485
To about same period, 1864	65,087	13,965	266,319	12,886
To about same period, 1863	136,472	328,298	1,494,633	68,367

HAY—North River bale has been in fair supply and demand at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at uniform rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ⅌ lb. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's, Inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's Prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 65c.@70c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Have been in less demand and quoted down to $3 50@$3 75 for Eastern, ⅌ 1,000.

LEATHER—Has been in fair request and held with much firmness. We quote: Sole Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 44c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 28c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and Heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate demand at $1 50 for Common and $2 10 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in better supply and demand, at uniform quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been in slack request, but steady in price, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 49c.@65c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at 79c.@81c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $2 87@$9 50 ⅌ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75@$3 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been rather more sought after, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Unbleached do. at $2 75; Lard Oil at $1 75@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD, MARKET, JULY 9.—SPERM—Has advanced 12½c ⅌ gallon, and transactions have been brought to a stand in consequence of the refusal of holders to sell. The sales since our last embrace 2,390 bbls.; 650 bbls. at $2 50. 550 do. do. at $2 55, and 1,190 bbls. per *Celestia*, at $2 62½ per gallon—1,350 for export, and the balance on speculation. The stock held by importers is now reduced to 1,550 bbls. WHALE—Remains quiet, with only a sale of 70 bbls. South Sea, for manufacturing, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 9, 1866	16,723	47,302	594,700
Same time last year	18,186	54,380	458,800

Exports.

For week ending July 9, 1866	—	—	10,900
Previously	2,200	348	355,050
From Jan. 1 to date	2,200	348	365,950

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet and depressed today, at 22½c.@23½c. for Crude, 39c.@41c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@57c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 39,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 1,000 pieces, 56x60, 12c.; 25,000 do., 60x64, private terms; 13,000 do., 64x64, private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and depressed in price. Sales since our last 5,600 bbls., in lots, at $31 87@$32 12 for new Mess, closing at $31 87 cash; $29 50 for one year old Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request, at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@20c. for Hams; sales 175 pkgs. Bacon is quiet; 250 boxes sold, part long clear, at 18c., and short rib, 17½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is a shade cheaper, and very dull; sales since our last, 357 tierces and barrels at 18½c.@21c., ⅌ lb. Beef continues inactive and depressed at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 for new extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$18 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and unsettled. Beef Hams are selling slowly at $45 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 25c.@40c. for State and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is in moderate demand at 8c.@22c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	38 @40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ⅌ lb	33 @35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ lb	35 @38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb	32 @34
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ lb	35 @37
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality	32 @34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	31 @33
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ⅌ lb	28 @32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	34 @40
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	30 @32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb	26 @28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	29 @31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb	25 @27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ⅌ lb	23 @25
Western States—firkins, common	20 @22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ⅌ lb	20 @22
Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb	18 @20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ⅌ lb	6 @ 9
Factory Dairies—common, ⅌ lb	17 @17
Farm Dairies—common, ⅌ lb	8 @15
Ohio Dairies, ⅌ lb	17 @18
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ⅌ lb	6 @ 8

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of Produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of June in the years indicated:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Canal opened	April 30.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	224,100	188,200	57,700
Wheat, bushels	5,628,300	1,465,300	617,000
Corn, bushels	1,737,100	1,700,200	4,200,000
Barley, bushels	137,000	150,700	50,800
Oats, bushels	2,646,900	2,671,600	1,919,700
Rye, bushels	64,500	90,500	125,800
Malt	—	167,700	86,300
Beef, bbls	5,000	6,690	100
Pork, bbls	45,200	18,750	7
Bacon, lbs	559,300	1,090,900	—
Butter, lbs	23,600	40,600	29,100
Lard, lbs	694,300	1,423,200	54,700
Cheese, lbs	41,200	199,400	78,600
Wool	23,200	88,500	61,500

RICE—Is quiet, to-day, at $9@$10 for Rangoon, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is inactive at former quotations.

SEEDS—Are dull and unsettled in price.

SKINS—Have been in moderate request at previous figures.

SOAP—Has been quiet, but firm, including Castile at 18c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale at 12½c., and Family at 13c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Are dull and quoted entirely nominal.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for, at previous rates. Sales since our last 1,030 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c., and 870 boxes Havana, at from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand, at 13½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 41,000 lbs. at 19c.@22c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 108,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13c., chiefly at 12½c.@12¾c.; and 18,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive and quite unsettled, pending final Congressional action on the tariff measures.

TOBACCO—Has been lightly dealt in at former figures. Sales, 43 hhds. Kentucky, at 7c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., in bond, at 31c.; and small lots, free, at from $2 26@$2 30 ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—A fair inquiry prevails for the better grades of domestic, which are in light supply and held with much firmness. Most other kinds are quiet and somewhat depressed in price. In foreign Wool the current movements are unimportant.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, July 10, 1866.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece; Saxony fleece	64@68
Full blood fleece; ¾ blood fleece	55@60
Native and ¼ fleece; Common fleece	50@53
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	74@78
Saxony fleece	70@72
Full blood fleece	65@69
½ and ¾ blood fleece	60@63
Native and ¼ fleece; Common fleece	53@56
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece; Full blood fleece	50@52
½ and ¾ blood fleece; Native and ¼ fleece; Common fleece	48@50
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	50@60
Unwashed fleeces	35@40
Southern unwashed fleece	28@37
Southern unwashed fleece burry	15@22
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece	24@38
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@22
California.	
Washed fleece	45@57
Unwashed fleece, fine; Unwashed fleece, medium	22@40
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@25
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@22
Pulled fine	41@50
Pulled medium	36@43
Pulled common	26@33
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	55@62
New-York City, super	45@52
New-York City, No. 1	30@37
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	60@65
Country, super	54@55
Country, No. 1	42@45
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	[illegible]
Western limed pulled	[illegible]
Southern limed pulled	[illegible]
Tub washed	[illegible]

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool there were taken 100 bales cotton by steamer, at 3-16d. ⅌ lb.; 65,000 bushels corn at 4d.@4½d. by sailing vessel, and 5½d. by steamer, ⅌ bushel; 2,000 boxes cheese, by steamer, at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London, 7,000 bushels corn, by steamer, at 6½d. ⅌ bushel, and 50 hhds. tobacco at 22s. 6d. For Glasgow, 7,000 bushels corn, at 6½d. ⅌ bushel. For Bristol Channel, a brig, with corn, at 3s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. For Cork and orders, a bark, with corn, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR and SIMON'S MISHAPS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IRELAND AS IT WAS and MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE. Characters by Dan Bryant, Geo. Holland, Mrs. John Sefton, Rosa Cooke &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE OCTOROON. Mrs. Emily Jordan, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bland; Messrs. Frank Lawlor, Geo. H. Clarke, and others.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE DOUBLE L'ESCHELLA PERILLEUSE and THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN—THE VILLAGE APOTHECARY. Cast by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, G. L. FOX'S COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

A Caution.

We hear of applications made to officers and agents of railroads, steamboats, &c., from persons claiming to be connected as correspondents, reporters, or in other capacities with the NEW-YORK TIMES, for free tickets or other special favors on the strength of such connection. We desire all persons concerned to take notice that all such applications are utterly unauthorized and unwarranted, and the persons making them, unless they have written certificates from the Editor or Publisher of the TIMES, are usually imposters. We never authorize any such applications, and uniformly pay all expenses of correspondents, agents or others traveling in the service of the TIMES. And we shall feel indebted to all persons who will promptly advise us of any such applications that may be made professedly in our name or on our behalf.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *City of London*, with one day's later news from Europe, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings intelligence of a severe battle in Bohemia, in which the Prussians were defeated and driven from the field in such disorder that they were compelled to leave their dead and wounded behind. In another engagement a body of Austrians were defeated. We have a few more details of the battle of Custoza, but nothing to alter the first estimate of its importance.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. STEWART submitted a resolution requesting the President to interpose the good offices of the United States to secure the release of persons held as prisoners in Canada and elsewhere for participation in the Fenian movement, which was laid over till to-morrow. Mr. POLAND introduced a bill to extend the time to the Alabama and Florida Railroad for the payment of duty on railroad iron, which was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. TRUMBULL called up the House bill to fix the number of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to change certain judicial circuits. The bill was passed. It provides that no vacancy in the office of Associate Justice shall be filled until the number of associate justices shall be reduced to six, and makes certain changes in the places of holding the Circuit Court of the United States. The bill to enlarge the public grounds around the Capitol was taken up and passed.

In the House the Tariff Bill came up first as the unfinished business of yesterday. Mr. WENTWORTH addressed the House in an hour's speech in favor of protection against foreign competition. Mr. MORRILL next addressed the House defending the bill generally, but asserting that the demand for a higher tariff came less from New-England than from other quarters. After a general debate a final action was reached and the bill was passed, yeas 94, nays 53.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. PEABODY arrived in Montreal last Saturday in a special car provided for him by Ex-Gov. JOHN GREGORY SMITH, of Vermont. On arriving at the Bonaventura station he was met by several distinguished gentlemen and Canadian officials, and soon after drove to his quarters at St. Lawrence Hall. An elaborate and formal demonstration was intended, but he declined it. On Sunday he attended church at the English cathedral, and declined as far as he could seeing any visitors. He goes to the Saguenay River to enjoy salmon fishing for a few days.

The steamer *Goldfinch* has just arrived at St. Louis from the mountains. She says new diggings are being discovered and considerable gold is being secured, but reports large numbers of young men out of work, many offering their services at $40 per month, hardly enough to pay their board. Every boat that arrives from that quarter brings down a perfect museum of living animals, bears, wolves, goats, prairie dogs, buffalo and eagles, owls, cranes, and other zoological and ornithological specimens.

The Salt Lake *Telegraph* of a late date has the following item of news: "Major MARSHALL and Col. COFFINGS, with 85 men, had a brush with the Indians a few days ago, near the forks of the Owynee. The Indians numbered 400 or 500. More than half were warriors. Seven Indians were killed and 12 wounded. One white man was killed. Major MARSHALL deemed it prudent to retire to Fort Berris to await reinforcements. In crossing the river, his canvas boat was swamped and the howitzer was lost."

Great excitement prevails among the rebel and Democratic portion of the community at New-Orleans at the arrest of Judge READ for failing to put into execution the Civil Rights Bill. Parties stand ready to give $200,000 bail for him, and pledge themselves to spend $25,000 for his defence. On the other hand, the United States authorities seem quite determined to make an example of him, and punish to the full extent of the law.

Maj. JOHN TYLER, a son of Ex-President TYLER, delivered the annual address last week at Commencement exercises of William and Mary College, at Williamsburgh, Va. His subject was "Virginia and the destinies of the American people under the providences of God," and after showing how much greater Virginia has been than New-England, he declared that we are now entering upon a new era, and that empire is the solution of history.

The factious portion of the House of the Tennessee Legislature have again combined to stop the wheels of State legislation, by absenting themselves that a quorum may not be found. The Nashville papers assert that the President has telegraphed an order to the effect that a vote on the Constitutional Amendment must be immediately taken or the members must resign. It is not probable that the President has done anything one way or the other in the matter.

The Portland (Me.) *Star*, of Monday evening, states that ready-made clothing and materials for under-garments are urgently needed for the sufferers by the recent fire. There is an ample supply of food, both cooked and uncooked, and the arrangements for its distribution are now excellent. On Saturday six thousand rations were issued. A fireman, who was assaulted on Friday night by the roughs who have flocked to the city, has since died. The scoundrels who made the assault are in jail.

The Secretary of the Navy, on Saturday, received a telegram from the Mayor and other prominent citizens of Portland, Me., requesting a guard of marines to aid in protecting the city; and in accordance therewith a guard of seventy-seven marines were dispatched from the Portsmouth Navy-yard that evening.

The thirty-second Annual Convention of the Delta Upsilon fraternity will be held at Rochester, July 12 and 13. The public exercises will take place at Corinthian Hall on the evening of the 13th. An oration will be delivered by Rev. W. J. ERDMAN, of Fayetville, and a poem by Rev. A. T. PIERSON, of Waterford.

On Monday evening three Catholic priests and two students were drowned in Annapolis Bay. They had started out on a boating excursion, when one of the party, Father CLASSENS, accidentally fell overboard, and in attempting to rescue him the boat was capsized. Only two of the party were saved.

Seventeen families, numbering eighty persons, lately passed through Cottonwood, Kansas, eastward bound. They were fugitives from the Mormon paradise, and among them was Dr. H. BATES, a prominent Mormon, for some years Clerk of the Twelve Apostles, and one of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S Secretaries.

GEORGE A. MITCHELL, of Turner, Maine, the inventor of the copper tips for children's shoes, and his son, six years of age, were drowned near their residence, on Thursday last. The father was endeavoring to save the life of his son who had got beyond his depth.

M. L. ARMANT, a well known citizen of Lexington, Kentucky, was murdered on the street in that place, about dark, recently. No clue has been discovered to the murderer, although people were within fifty yards of him when the murder was committed.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has positively accepted the Presidency of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad. He arrived in Selmo last week, and will make that his future home.

It is stated that W. I. GROVER, United States District-Attorney at St. Louis, has been removed from his office on account of his share in the prosecutions brought against the Fenians.

The city government of Portland is taking steps to effect a number of improvements in the way of changing the streets and laying a park in the burnt district.

Mrs. MARY H. WILLIAMS, wife of L. A. WILLIAMS, of Taunton, Mass., was drowned on Saturday evening while bathing with her husband at the Weir in that city. She had been married only six weeks.

Hon. WM. K. POSTEN, leader of the bolters from the Tennessee Legislature, died Saturday night.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met at noon yesterday. A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that judgments to the amount of $117,486 85 are pending against the city, and that prompt action must be taken for their payment. The paper was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. A resolution was adopted increasing the salary of Assistant District Attorney BEDFORD to $5,000. A communication was received from the Comptroller stating that in consequence of the pay of the Police having been increased, an additional appropriation of $480,000 will be required. The communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, and the Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

An important case as to what extent fraud may be inferred when the drawer of checks has no funds in bank to meet them, was up in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, before Judge BRADY, in the suit entitled HENRY K. LEONARD and others vs. DEMETRIUS S. SCOFIELD and others. Some interesting questions as to the practice of Wall-street banks certifying checks of their customers when there were no funds, were fully discussed. The defendants were arrested on the charge of fraud, and the proceedings yesterday were to get them discharged on the ground that no fraud was intended. The decision of the Court was reserved.

The movement in this City in behalf of the people of Portland who have suffered in consequence of the late fire which laid their houses and homes in ashes, and left them destitute, promises to be of a formidable character. The machinery has got to work in various directions, and in the course of the present week a handsome fund will have been realized. The people of Portland need money more than anything else, hence it is the easiest thing to send them and the easiest thing for them to use to good purpose. The amount already subscribed is over $40,000.

Another big day's work was done in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, District-Attorney HALL appearing for the people. A large number of prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison for terms of from two to five years each. Some were also sent to the Penitentiary. The calendar for the day is a long one, and it is expected that, although it includes twenty-one separate indictments, it will be thoroughly disposed of, and the July term brought to a close.

The first graduating class of the College of the City of New-York held its Commencement exercises at Niblo's Garden yesterday afternoon. A large audience was assembled, and the several speakers were rewarded with showers of bouquets. This institution was formerly known as the Free Academy, and was established nineteen years ago. It was promoted to collegiate honors recently.

Yesterday afternoon President SCHULTZ, of the Board of Health, sent a pithy admonitory letter to Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP, enterprising contractors for cleaning the City, telling them that something must be done at once in the way of cleaning the City.

Judges LOTT and GILBERT, at Brooklyn, will hear two test liquor cases this morning, and District-Attorney MORRIS, who will appear for the people, expects a decision affirming the constitutionality of the Excise Law.

But one authenticated case of cholera occurred in this City yesterday. Three cases were recorded on the Brooklyn bulletin at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Several cases of cholera have been reported at Hart's Island.

The Superior Court has decided that the words on the labels of Kelinger's Liniment packages is a trade-mark, and a permanent injunction has been granted in the suit against R. S. DUNHAM.

The trot at the Fashion Course, yesterday, for a purse and stake of $1,900, resulted in Mr. CARPENTER'S *Lucy* being declared the winner in three straight heats.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday concurred in overruling the Mayor's veto of the gas contract.

Gold was two per cent lower yesterday, and Government Stocks higher and active on the foreign news. Money easy. Exchange firmer at 108¾ on London. The Railway speculation excited especially on Erie common shares, which further advanced two per cent.

A fair business was reported yesterday in a few leading kinds of produce and merchandise, but generally at easier rates. The freight market was somewhat brisker.

The cattle trade virtually ended Monday night, though fully 100 beeves remained unsold at that time. No fresh cattle came in Tuesday and no buyers came for those left over. The total supply foots up large for the season, viz: 5,754 head, which scarcely varies from the receipts of the previous week. Prices, too, remain without material change. The quality was tolerably even, with few extras and no real scallawags. Owners called it a hard market, which it doubtless was for them, as they paid too much for their droves. The best brought 17c.@17½c., perhaps 17¾c. in a few instances, while good retailing steers were sold at 16c.@16½c. and ordinary at 14c. and under. There were 73 fresh cows offered, and most of them found purchasers, but not all. They brought former prices of $50@$100 per head, according to size and quality. Veal calves number 1,173, which is a falling off from last week. They are selling well at a moderate advance, bringing 10c.@12c. per pound, live weight; a few superior calves were sold at 14c. Sheep are selling quicker than last week and prices a shade higher, varying from 6c. to 6¾c. for most of those offered; a right fat lot would bring 7c. Lambs find a ready sale at about 12½c., in lots, or 10c.@13c., according to quality; one pen was sold at $7 25 per head. Receipts 14,795. Hogs have improved, even in July. Light arrivals (12,517) and cool weather account for the advance of ¼c. per pound; they sell quickly at 11c.@11¼c. for the best and 10½c.@10¾c. for common.

The True Basis of the Convention.

The extremists of both parties are doing all that is possible to frustrate the purpose of the call for a National Union Convention. Their tactics are different, but their end is the same. The Radical Republicans, on one hand, denounce the proposed gathering as designed to produce division in the Union Party. The ultra Democrats, on the other hand, having in the first instance ridiculed the proposal, now strive to thwart the object of its promoters by perverting it to uses at variance with those originally intended.

To the Radical Republicans the answer is very plain. The party division they pretend to deprecate already exists. It is of their making, too, and for its consequences they, and they alone are responsible. The intent of the call is to develop the conservative elements in the Union Party, and to bring them into active coöperation with all other conservative elements of either section. And if the Radicals suffer, at least they should remember that their own action has necessitated the counter-effort of which they complain.

The course of the ultra Democrats is more jesuitical, though hardly less distinct. Upon the first promulgation of the scheme for a Convention, they were contemptuous and indifferent. The *World* derided the idea, and pooh-poohed the purposes of its authors. The *Daily News* passed it by in silence. A few days sufficed to work a wondrous change in the tone of both. The *World* discovered that the conservative element in the Republican party possesses a degree of strength for which it had not previously received credit, adducing by way of proof the excitement and hostility manifested by the Radicals. The *Daily News* kept altogether aloof until the appearance of the second address issued at Washington, and then our pro-rebel cotemporary undertook to claim for itself and its especial friends the glory and the direction of the whole concern. So explicitly is this claim presented, and with such consummate effrontery is it urged, that a necessity arises for setting forth the true basis of the Convention, as opposed to the false basis to be inferred from the pretensions of the Copperhead press.

"Our indorsement of the Convention," quoth the *Daily News*, "was the signal for the general expression of favorable opinion on the part of the Democratic Press." "We do not claim for our party," modestly adds the same journal on another day, "the privilege of being the sponsors of the Philadelphia Convention," but "it can only be carried into effect under the inspiration of Democratic principles." Our cotemporary must pardon us for remarking that its patronage, together with the patronage of the *World* and other journals of that ilk, is the most formidable obstacle which the friends of the Convention have yet been called to encounter. To be obliged to meet the slanders and the misrepresentations of the Radical newspapers, from the *Tribune* downward, is bad enough; but the hostility of a dozen *Tribunes* would be a trivial misfortune compared to the suspicion that the proposal to organize a National Union Party is in fact a proposal to invest with power that section of the Democracy which, in the absence of a better name, we must continue to designate Copperhead. The disguised hostility is less to be feared than simulated friendship. And the professed friendship of the *Daily News* and the *World* betokens difficulties for the promoters of the Convention of a more serious nature than any that can possibly spring from other quarters.

It cannot be too early or too clearly understood that the call for a Convention is addressed to the friends of a National Union Party, and to none beside. Old party names, as such, have no place in the invitation. Its terms are applicable alike to Conservative Republicans and Conservative Democrats; and with equal force they exclude ultra (or Copperhead) Democrats as well as Radical members of the Republican or Union Party. Only they are invited who "sustain the Administration," and the policy to which the Administration is committed as a sequence of the war. And inasmuch as the policy of the Administration recognizes the righteousness of the war to preserve the Union, and the right solely of loyal men to admission into Congress as representatives of the South, it is apparent that no Democrat of the stripe of the *Daily News* or the *World* can honestly subscribe to the terms of the call. These journals have never publicly repented of their opposition to the war; their views in regard to the Union and the States are to-day as repugnant to the national sentiment as they were two years ago; and they are united in their hostility to every attempt to exact evidence of loyalty as a qualification for admission to the National Legislature. Undoubtedly they affect a liking for President JOHNSON and profess to support his Administration, but the extent of their divergence from his principles and from the course to which he is irrevocably committed, is too evident to be overlooked. They would, therefore, be as much out of place in a National Union Convention as would be a Radical Republican moulded after the fashion of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS or Mr. HORACE GREELEY. Both sections of the extremists are, in fact, explicitly, and we hope effectually, excluded. Both come under the same category. The *Daily News* and the *World*, which were Secessionists while the war was in progress, and still adhere to the logical results of the anti-war policy, may properly remain out in the cold, in common with the *Tribune*, which was disunion before the war began, and intrigued with VALLANDIGHAM to bring the war to a dishonorable and disastrous close.

Nothing is more certain than the inability of the Copperheads (so named) to find in the call of the National Union Club the slightest pretext for the uses to which it is put by the *Daily News* and its allies. As the Louisville *Journal* declares, "it will be a Union Convention in the strictest sense of the word," neither Democratic, Disunionists nor Republican Disunionists can seek admission upon the basis that has been promulgated.

Upon no other basis can good result from the meeting of delegates at Philadelphia. To command the confidence of the country, and to accomplish the avowed purpose of organizing a National Union party, it is essential that none but Union men share its counsels. The address of the Democratic members of Congress recognizes this circumstance by its recommendation that the delegates elected shall be "wise, moderate and conservative men." Thus qualified, men of whatever party who favored the prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Union, and who favor the policy of the Administration to complete the work of restoration in a spirit of loyalty, may fairly meet, and their deliberations can hardly be otherwise than practical and advantageous. Starting from this point, and with loyal and patriotic ends in view, it signifies little whether they have heretofore been called War Democrats or War Republicans. And the bringing together of Union men from the North and Union men from the South will remove all danger of sectionalism, and render the gathering one of the most significant events of the day. The hostility of the extremists, Republican or Democratic, will but add to its influence.

The Reverse Suffered by the Italian Army.

America, in common with the great proportion of the civilized world, sympathizes deeply with Italy in her efforts to gain Venetia and to establish a national unity throughout the whole peninsula.

The late defeat to our eyes has something of the character of the early defeats of the North in our civil war. It resulted without doubt from rashness, and an undervaluing of the strength of the enemy. With all the opportunities of the Italians to cut the communications of the Austrian force, either on the Adriatic, between Trieste and Venice, or on the slopes of the Alps, between Tyrol and Venetia, holding the sea as they do, and able to attack where they will, it certainly seems, even with our imperfect knowledge of the facts, a piece of extraordinary foolhardiness to make the first essay on that famous line of earthworks and fortresses which the Austrians have spent years in making impregnable.

So far, too, as we can gather from the brief accounts, they seemed to have followed in another unfortunate respect our early example. One corps was thrown out in the air and doubled up before the two others could assist; the enemy issuing from any point in the Quadrilateral which suited them, and able, if repulsed, to retreat to their fastnesses.

We are not prepared, of course, as yet to judge where precisely the fault was, but from the well-known temperament of the King of Italy, we may reasonably conclude that the defeat was the result of rashness by the Italians.

But whatever was lost on that unfortunate Sunday, even the Austrian dispatches agree that it was not honor. The King's troops fought long and bravely against superior numbers, and a part of the time against fortified positions. There was no rout or flight at the end. Their losses in men will soon be made up by new enlistments. The only question which will arise will be, how far do the Italians as a people possess that highest quality of manhood, which only derives strength from disaster and gains courage from defeat.

We may, without undue praise of our own nation, recall, at this time, that the most glorious era, for the North, of our war, was not the time of our victories, but the hours of our defeats. All can remember when a new disaster, though throwing a cloud of gloom over ten thousand families, only gave a new nerve to the resolution of the people, and thousands who were indifferent to the national cause when victorious, pressed forward eagerly to join it when under misfortune and defeat.

We, Americans—Celts and Saxons and Normans in one—perhaps with undue vanity—esteem this resolution under discouragement, this pertinacity against obstacles, and pluck amid defeats, as the peculiar quality of our mixed race. We have that slow-working but tenacious temperament which only truly and warmly embraces a cause when it begins to meet with hindrances and disasters. It remains to be seen whether the Latin race, in its representatives, the Italians, has the same tough and enduring quality. We all know their Southern fire and enthusiasm; have they also the Northern obstinacy and tenacity? We incline to the belief that the national enthusiasm is so aroused now throughout Italy that this defeat will only fire the courage of the people with new ardor. They have deliberately and with full knowledge cast in their all in this gigantic struggle with the enormous power of Austria. It is the effort of Italy to be a *nation*. It is a struggle for the gem of Italy, the ancient Queen of the Adriatic, to regain liberty and nationality for the Italians under Austrian tyranny, to advance education and all liberal ideas among the people, to bring Rome under the temporal power of the Kingdom, and redeem the whole peninsula from the power of the foreigner and the priest. If this struggle be successful, Italy becomes then a European Power on an advanced and liberal basis, emancipated from France as well as Austria and Rome. She joins the ranks of the nations moving on in the path of modern progress. By one brief and bitter effort she throws off the burdens of ages, and henceforth, freed from the hostile Quadrilateral and French dependence, she can dispense with armies, and the whole energies of the people will be directed to the means of production and the arts of peace. To gain such a result, no bargains such as the London *Times* recommends will be of any use. Fighting, and only fighting, can give her a true independence—can create respect at home and respect abroad.

But to gain all this she may well afford to offer the lives and treasure of a whole generation. Such baptisms of blood as that a few days since, near Verona, are terrible, but they may be the necessary consecration for a great and dignified national career.

An Italy freed, united and regenerated, need not regret any price paid, whether in the lives of brave men or the voluntary offerings from the means of the whole people.

We incline to believe that there is that fire of patriotism now among the Italian people—that passion for nationality and independence which no defeat will discourage. Against such forces even all the forces of the Austrian Empire will be of no avail in the long run. Defeat will turn into victory, and victory will at length bring independence to Italy.

Government Securities.

An evening cotemporary, with characteristic querulousness, in referring to the prevalent very active demand for Government securities, especially the six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, imposes the following assertion on its innocent readers, who, months ago, were practically advised by the same sagacious writer not to buy U. S. Seven-Thirty notes at the then ruling figures of 96@97, as they would prove "a poor purchase:"

"The prevailing universal activity in Governments is due partially to the steady demand for old bonds for shipment; but only partially. There is reason for supposing that Secretary MCCULLOCH's broker is buying actively for the purpose of putting up prices to a point which will apparently demonstrate the possibility of floating a five per cent. consolidated loan, having done which he may be expected to present his new-made argument to Congress as an inducement for its granting the authorization asked for in his five per cent. funding scheme."

This is simply a gratuitous supposition. It has no foundation in fact. Anybody who will take the trouble to make the necessary investigation cannot fail to discover who are really the most extensive purchasers of national stock, at present. The public funds, as bearing a very liberal measure of interest in coin and currency, and being unrivaled as a reliable investment, are being bought up, on an extraordinary easy and low-priced money market, not by any special broker on Government, but by all of the commission houses, whose private custom from banks, bankers, and the public generally, absorbs enormous amounts of the gold and currency interest-bearing obligations of the Treasury at steadily advancing rates. The purchases made by the loan agent of the Government, through his several banking-houses, are made in the regular course of business, not for the purpose of inflation, which, in view of the thousands of millions of dollars outstanding in the form of funded and unfunded national obligations, is a superlatively absurd theory; but to meet the vigorous investment demand, which he, in common with other most prominent houses in the national security interest, is called upon to supply. "Not one in ten of the practical men of Wall-street," so reverentially worshipped by our cotemporary, is ignorant of these facts; or entertains "a shadow of a doubt" of the thoroughly legitimate nature of the current operations in the public funds, both at the Stock Boards and in the street. And by the time that the foreign orders shall have equaled the confident anticipations of even the foreign banking-houses, our cotemporary will doubtless have acquired as positive and creditable convictions on the subject as the shrewd, "practical men" so uniformly successful in "minding their own business," and in conceding the right of similar independent action to the financial agents of the Government.

The Battle of Custozza.

About the middle of June a German correspondent wrote from Genoa what he had been informed was the plan of campaign adopted by the Italian Government. He said that this plan had been submitted at Paris and there approved. According to his statement the Italian Army was to be divided into three columns. One, under CIALDINI, should advance across the Po from Bologna in the direction of Rovigo and Padua, break the railway communication of the historic square with the East and isolate the City of Venice; this column was to have the support of the fleet under Admiral PERSANO. The second column, under the King and his War Minister, LA MARMORA, was then concentrating near Pavia, intent upon crossing the Mincio in the direction from Solferino, to surprise the Austrians in their stronghold with the double purpose of preventing them from successfully opposing CIALDINI's onset, and, in case of an Italian victory, investing Peschiera and cutting the other railway connection of Verona with the Empire through the valley of the Adige by way of Roveredo, Neuto and Botzen, and in fact take possession and command of this valuable pass itself. The third column, consisting of the volunteers and a large detachment of Bersaglieri under GARIBALDI, should enter Western Tyrol and advance northward and eventually into Bavaria, in order to make a strong diversion in the rear of the Federal army in favor of the Prussians. Such was the general outline communicated to a Bavarian paper from Genoa nearly four weeks before the outbreak of actual hostilities in Italy, and five days before a Prussian soldier had crossed the frontier.

Recent events prove that this correspondent was well informed. Undoubtedly the Austrian Government had equally full knowledge of the plans of the Italians. There seemed to have been no attempt at secrecy or concealment of military movements made by the authorities at Florence. They appear to have relied on the propulsive vigor of patriotic inspiration, so prevalent in Italy, for the success of their first onslaught, and to have believed that nothing the Austrians could oppose to them would withstand. This shows how unused the Italians must be to the actual conditions and demands of a great war. They have now paid the sad penalty of severe defeat for their rashness and inexperience.

That the battle of Custozza is a heavy blow, and will for some time retard the realization of the complete unification of Italy, every one must concede. We cannot enter into any detailed account of the battle itself, for the reports of it now at hand are yet too meagre for that. But one fact stands out preeminently, that the whole affair was a great blunder on the part of the Italian Commander LA MARMORA. We cannot blame the King, who is personally brave and a dashing soldier, but as to active command of a large army a mere cypher. Considering the well-known strength of the Austrian fortified position, and knowing, as the Italian General must have known, the number and position of the Austrian army there encamped, it was criminal to move eighty or ninety thousand Italians against them in so blundering a manner, that but a third of them was available at the outset of the battle. It appears that while the left wing, which was marching in a north-easterly direction far in advance, was attacked by the Austrians from the north, another column had marched out from Verona to the southwest toward Mantua, and then, near Somma Campagne, they suddenly changed front and fell upon the Italians on their right. That they were thus not only outnumbered, but outflanked and outmanœuvered, and terribly beaten, seems clear. They fought well and nobly—all accounts agree as to that. It was bad generalship that lost them their first battle and the prestige of a first victory.

Simultaneous almost with this unfortunate advance over the Mincio, CIALDINI is said to have crossed the Po at Polesella. This is a small town on the Austrian bank of the river, about seven miles southwest of Rovigo. Owing to the sad event of Custozza, he is in great peril of destruction. One thing may save him. The country is not favorable for the movement of large bodies of troops. The land is used for rice culture, is marshy and cut up in all directions by numerous canals. Cavalry and artillery can be used with very great difficulty. It was this peculiarity of the ground that prevented the Austrians from deploying their full force effectively at Magenta, and contributed largely to the victory of the French. This may now save CIALDINI, if he was prudent enough not to advance too far.

The movement of the third column, under GARIBALDI appears also to have been to some extent imperiled. The Austrians are reported to have descended from the Tyrolese mountains through the Stelvio pass and taken position at Bormio, a small place on the upper Adda. This movement, if executed with any considerable force, brings the Austrians to the rear of the Italians and threatens to interrupt their communication with Piedmont and an attack on Milan. Had the Austrians been defeated at Custozza, this move in the west would have been of very little significance. Now the aspect is changed, and it becomes of importance, as it may necessitate to detach GARIBALDI from the concerted plan of attack for the defence of Northwestern Lombardy, and thus destroy the whole intended three-fold campaign.

THE ELECTOR OF HESSE.—Every tragedy has its comic passages, and there is no tragic event in history but what has some comic incidents. The present war in Germany is truly a grand tragedy now developing before mankind as the audience, but the capture and confinement by the Prussians of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel as a prisoner of State in the Castle of Stettin is an incident so full of comicality that we are almost tempted to laugh over it.

There are no two monarchs in Europe so much akin in temperament and prejudice as the King of Prussia and the Elector of Hesse. They are both extremely sensitive of their rights and privileges as "rulers by the grace of God;" they both despise the people and their pretensions to a voice in their Government; they were both ruling their respective countries in opposition to popular sentiment, and are both bristling at every pore with exalted ideas of their legitimate right to do so, and then they are both very impulsive and rather gruff in personal intercourse. But, notwithstanding these many points of sympathetic attraction between them, the stronger King, as soon as he had hold of the person of the Elector, shuts him up in a castle as he would a revolutionist or "any other man." This little bit of practical revenge history is now paying the Elector is, as we said, amusing. He filled his own prisons in Hesse-Cassel with the best men, who dared to plead for their constitutional rights. Now, for insisting upon his rights as a sovereign prince the same measure is meted out to him, and for daring not to do the bidding of the Prussian King he is a prisoner. At Stettin he may ruminate over the many vicissitudes of life that may befall even a despotic Elector of Hesse.

ITALIAN UNIFICATION.—A dispatch dated from Florence states that the King of Italy has requested the assistance of France against Austria, offering as a price for such services the island of Sardinia, and also concessions upon the Roman question. The report is scarcely credible, supposing, that is, that VICTOR EMMANUEL is sincere in desiring the Italian unity for which he is fighting. The offer of a slice of his kingdom as a compensation for aid in gaining another would be a sad comment upon unification.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LATE ENGLISH OPERA.—We hear of no immediate resuscitation of the English opera troupe, but we do hear much of the life and death of the aforesaid. So far as we are informed, Mr. DRAPER having heard the operettas of Dr. EICHBERG, proposed to Messrs. BRAINE BROTHERS and CUSHMAN a season at the French Theatre. A sufficiently numerous and more than ordinarily good troupe were engaged, and a season opened with fair prospects for success. The "Doctor of Alcantara" drew well, and visions of plethoric wallets flitted before the managerial eyes. They saw too much however, and when they came to divide found it only in their mind's eye. This was unpleasant, and seemed to necessitate an increase of prices. Then came the evil days. EICHBERG naturally preferred his own works to those of others, and the managers who were not for all time, but a day, began to experiment upon the public, and in a very little while the people waxing wrath indicated their displeasure, the attendance dropped off, and one bright morning it was deemed expedient to close the doors, that the scene, not entirely creditable to all concerned, might be shut out from the public gaze. Of the private griefs of individual managers, we care to say nothing; but in justice to Mr. DRAPER we publish the following card, which reached us last evening:

No. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.
The manner in which the comic opera was brought to a close induces me to inform you and the public that my name should only be identified with the enterprise so far as its organization and successful inauguration are concerned, and that from the time I withdrew my name I have taken no part in its direction, nor have I assumed any responsibility.
Very respectfully, H. DRAPER.

Concerning the BRAINES of the establishment, we can only say they are not to be found. The cash-box is also among the missing, to the great grief of sundry creditors.

Dr. EICHBERG, who was formerly connected with the Boston Museum, has returned to that pleasant spot where we believe he will rusticate until the Fall, when, if rumor may be credited, he will reopen in this City, but under the significant name of the "American Opera Troupe." Miss RICHINGS, with her venerable father, the courtly PETER, is resting awhile from the fatigues of the season; Miss ZELDA HARRISON, who bounded at once into the appreciative affection and affectionate appreciation of New-York and Brooklyn, is studying and preparing for her next campaign; Mrs. MOZART is doing the same. CASTLE and CAMPBELL devote Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday to bathing at Long Branch, Saturday to miscellaneous warbling at the same place, and Sunday to the presentation of purely sacred music, also at the same place, under the management of MOSS and HARRISON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The FOXES, please don't ask which ones, have transferred their pantomimic powers to the startling stage of Barnum's boudoir. Jack and Gill of nursery fame and melancholy tale, with small John Horner, of mince-pie memory, and the original Mary, with mutton accompaniment, may be seen and heard twice daily at the Museum for a very small price, and at great advantage. Mr. BARNUM, assisted ably by Mr. FROST, has trenched notably upon the Ravelian domain, and produced in excellent style the very amusing pantomime of "Jack and Gill," which for several weeks last season delighted and amused the patrons of the Bowery Theatre. The burden of the piece rests upon the broad and accustomed shoulders of the FOXES, who are gradually but surely building for themselves a fortune and a name. The scenic appointments, transformations and vehicles for fun, are admirable, and it is pleasant to add, that the very evident effort to please, is well rewarded by large and gratified audiences.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. SELWYN, acting in the interest of Mr. Grover, we presume, has brought out in very good shape the the old-time favorite "Octoroon" with a peculiarly capable cast. Mrs. JORDAN, Miss KATE NEWTON, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. S. H. CLARK, and Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, sustain the principal roles. The ladies do quite as well as could be expected of them in characters entirely out of their line, looking prettily, dressing well, and affecting the necessary amount of emotion at the proper points. Mr. MORDAUNT's *Salem Scudder* suffers by comparison, but is on the whole an effective piece of acting. Mr. STUDLEY makes a villainous *role*, quite as offensive as the author could desire. There are many admirable situations in the *McCloskey role*, and Mr. STUDLEY avails himself of them with an avidity and appreciation which demand and receive the applause of the audience. The scenic appointments are better than the average. The cast on the whole is very good; the incidental music is Bakerian, and the general production a success. The "Octoroon" was played last night to a full house, and will be repeated every night for the present.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a colored man was found drowned at Fort Hamilton to-day, dressed in blue flannel shirt and dark cassimere pants. An inquest was held by Justice BRIMETT.

GEN. STEEDMAN'S TOUR.

MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA.

The Bureau—Gen. Wood's Administration. Contracts—Natchez—Northern Planters—Civil Rights Bill—Interesting Case Under its Provisions—The Crops—The Levees—Great Destruction of Property, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI, Saturday, July 1, 1866.

Vicksburgh, the city of seven hundred hills—and each hill a small mountain—surrounded by glorious marks of the prowess of American soldiers, we have left behind us, having found Bureau matters there in a satisfactory condition. It is due to Gen. TH. J. WOOD, the present military commandant and Assistant Bureau Commissioner for Mississippi, to say that the remarks in my last letter referring to delay in arresting murderers or other criminals, are not applicable to the existing condition of affairs, as he has revoked previously-issued orders which compelled Sub-Commissioners to apply to headquarters for permission to travel over their districts to make investigations. The Sub-Commissioners are now able to go and come, or send, wherever they find it necessary, without delay, which will secure prompt and efficient justice in a majority of cases in the future. Generally speaking, so far as I have been able to learn, Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON will find but little fault with the present administration of the Bureau in Mississippi; but, as I have previously intimated, they will, perhaps, develop not a few objectionable features in that of Col. THOMAS, Gen. WOOD's predecessor. Although Col. THOMAS himself is, in my judgment, beyond reproach, the acts of his subordinates make him liable to attack, so far as he is responsible for. Gen. WOOD is not entirely free from blame, as a case which we discovered in Natchez will show. It seems that a colored soldier, previous to his being mustered out, wrote to his wife who was residing near Natchez, telling her not to contract for labor during the coming seasons, as he would soon be out of service, and would need her assistance. Notwithstanding that, she did make a contract with a planter, and when he returned to his home, he found that she was engaged on a plantation located at a considerable distance from his proper residence. He therefore attempted to free her from her obligation; but the Bureau decided that she should remain with her employer until the expiration of her agreement. This apparent outrage of the marital relation is justified in an indorsement, signed by Gen. WOOD's Adjutant, at his order, which gives the sanctity of civil contracts as a reason for the woman's retention on the plantation. In this case the subordinate officer of the Bureau decided that the marriage contract was paramount over all others, and that the wife had no authority to make any agreement without the consent of her husband, which would militate against his interest, but Gen. WOOD reversed the decision, and the woman is now separated from her husband against her will and against his most earnest protest.

Natchez is a pleasantly-located city of about six thousand inhabitants, and suffered but little during the war. "Natchez under the hill," where the steamboats land, had, before the war, a bad reputation, and was considered an unsafe locality for an honest man. Now, however, it is improved, and appears to be a quiet place, and inhabited by law-abiding people. They are not free from rebellious prejudices, however, nor are their fellow-townsmen "on the hill," as was instanced at a fire which occurred there a short time since. Unlike other cities in the South, the citizens of Natchez seem to have imbibed a prejudice against negro firemen, and systematically refuse to allow them to assist in working the engines. There seems to be a fascination in "running wid der masheen" to the freedmen, and in most of the Southern cities they are effectively organized into fire companies, equipped and uniformed by the white property-holders. Col. MORGAN, formerly of the Federal Army, and now a merchant in Natchez, called on Gen. STEEDMAN, and informed him of these facts, at the same time telling him that a short time before his store caught fire, and he would have lost his entire stock if the freedmen had not volunteered to save it. The whites stood back and looked on, remarking, "Let the d—d Yankee's goods burn; he has no business here," while the colored men labored industriously in saving his goods. He was obliged to interfere several times, however, to prevent the police from driving them away from the fire, and one darkey showed him a badly bruised head, which he said was occasioned by a blow from a "plaicemen's billy," received while he was "pumping at de brakes." Col. MORGAN will lose nothing by the fire, as it has secured to him the whole of the freedmen's trade in the vicinity.

Along the banks of the Mississippi, and particularly on the Louisiana side, between Vicksburgh and New-Orleans, hundreds of Northern men have leased or purchased cotton plantations, which they are cultivating this year very successfully. It is a remarkable fact that, with a few exceptions, after one year's experience, the freedmen do not like to work under Northern men, unless they have Southern overseers, in which cases they prefer them. The Northerners are in the habit of employing Irish and German laborers at home, who are able to do twice or three times the amount of work generally demanded by the blacks in the South, and they are very naturally exacting on that account. I have talked with a large number of Northern planters here, and the majority of them agree that, all things considered, the inhabitants treat them as kindly as could be expected. They make but few complaints against the business men, who they say treat them courteously, and are fair and square in their dealings. Socially, however, there is no intercourse between them. Northerners and Union men form one clique, while the "true Southerners" form another.

A glaring exception to the general good treatment which Northern men receive here is a case wherein Mr. J. LOCKWOOD, formerly a prominent politician in Wisconsin, is the victim of unwarrantable oppression and prejudice. As the case is one which involves points of conflict between the authorities of the General Government and those of the State of Louisiana, I have taken great pains to obtain accurate information regarding it, and present the following statement of the facts for your benefit:

In April last, a gentleman named CONNOR, on a plantation near the one worked by Mr. LOCKWOOD, employed a large number of freedmen on an informal contract, signed by the freedmen but not by him, agreeing to pay and feed them liberally. As in other cases where the pay and food is not forthcoming satisfactorily, the freedmen became dissatisfied and eighteen of them left his place. Not knowing that there there was even a pretence of contract between the freedmen and any one else, Mr. L. employed them when they made application for that purpose. Mr. CONNOR applied for redress to the Bureau officer, but owing to the informality of the contract failed to obtain the return of his hands. He therefore sued out a warrant for the arrest of LOCKWOOD and his partner, Mr. BARRINGER, on a charge of violating the labor laws of the State. On the preliminary examination a bitter contest ensued, in which several lawyers, all of whom had been in the Confederate service, participated, *pro* and *con*. Previous to examination application for the return of the laborers to their first employer had been successfully made to Gen. BAIRD, the Commissioner of the Bureau for Louisiana, and they were accordingly returned, and the local Bureau officer was instructed not to interfere in any prosecution which might be brought against Mr. LOCKWOOD for violating the State labor law. The result of the examination was that Messrs. LOCKWOOD and BARRINGER were bound over in the sum of $9,000 each. The Justice of the Peace, or President of the Police Jury, as they are called here, demanded real estate security for bail. Being an almost entire stranger in the community, Mr. LOCKWOOD found great difficulty in obtaining it, although he offered the names of quite a number of Northern planters, who were willing to swear that they were worth twice the amount required. The Justice also made out eighteen separate cases, one for each of the freedmen, thereby increasing the costs and fees. After considerable delay, Mr. LOCKWOOD at last found a Northerner who had purchased a plantation in the State; he was recognized by the Justice as sufficient security, and he was released from custody; whereupon he went to New-Orleans and sued out a warrant before Judge SHANNON, the United States Commissioner, under the Civil Rights Bill, charging the Justices who conducted the preliminary examination with having deprived him of rights secured to him by that act, and "subjecting him to a different penalty than is provided by the laws of the United States for the citizens thereof, through malice prepense and prejudice aforethought." Messrs. GREEN and NORMAN, the Justices, were arrested, and will be tried before Judge SHANNON, on Thursday next.

Mr. LOCKWOOD's colored overseer was also arrested as one of the principals in the misdemeanor, and it is

due to the parties interested to say that he was treated in exactly the same manner as his white friends; but the most satisfactory feature of the case is that Mr. STANLEY O. THOMAS, of Natchez, Miss., an officer in the Confederate service during the whole of the war, and now one of the most promising young lawyers in Mississippi, acted as counsel for the defendant during the preliminary examination, and is also employed in assisting the United States District Attorney in prosecuting the case before Judge SHANNON. The question which will be decided is whether the Labor Law of the State does not, by its arbitrary control over a class, make citizens, by the Civil Rights Bill, indirectly inflict injury on persons situated as Mr. LOCKWOOD is. The Labor Law exclusively refers to colored laborers, and is therefore in conflict with the provisions of the Civil Rights Act, and it is probable that Judge SHANNON will hold the prisoners to bail for future trial before the United States Court. The newspapers here pretend to say that the accused Magistrates will seek the aid of the civil authorities, and that the planters are all agog with interest in the case, as it will decide whether or not the labor system shall be dicorganised and the supreme laws of the State be disregarded. The fact of the matter is that Mr. LOCKWOOD is merely seeking to protect himself against oppression, actuated by sectional prejudice, and he has the sympathy of every fair-minded man in his effort.

A point that makes the prejudice of the Justices more apparent is the fact that of all the freeholders in the parish where they held Mr. LOCKWOOD to bail, there are not a dozen who are solvent, and, as the law requires only "good and sufficient bail," it is evident that security offered on personal property was legal in the premises.

After more than a year's experience in the South, during which time I have watched the progress of the new labor system very closely, I am led to hope that this case will result in abolishing the contract system altogether. It is certain that the contracts between CONNOR and the freedmen are worthless; first, because they are not signed by him; secondly, because they are not properly stamped in accordance with the Internal Revenue Law; and thirdly, because they are not approved by the Bureau. In point of fact, then, the freedmen on that place are without contracts, and unless they can establish some claim on the crops, they have no assurance of remuneration. If they have a lien on the crop, they also have the advantage of the planter, because they can leave him when they please, or compel him to treat them well. That is the way it should be, and if the laws of each State in the South were arranged to admit of such a condition of affairs, there would be no more necessity of a Freedman's Bureau here than of an Irishman's Bureau in the North. All over the South, however, the legislation of the past year has tended merely to protect and advance the interests of the capitalists, and against the welfare of the majority—*i. e.*, the laborers. Now, instead of controlling or commanding the "situation," as laborers do in the North, the freedmen are under the thumbs of the land-owners, and through the operations of pernicious State laws an expensive establishment in the way of a Federal agency is necessary to protect the majority from the rapacity of the minority. Abolish the contract system and give the freedmen liens on the crops, and the Bureau is no longer necessary, while the freedmen will then be able to command justice.

The cotton and sugar crop of Mississippi and Louisiana is undoubtedly in a bad condition, particularly on the plantations near the river bank, where the levees have broken, and they have been overflowed. It is difficult for one who has never seen the location of the plantations in the "swamp country" of these two States to imagine the destruction which ensues from even a small break in the embankments which line the sides of the river. They are as level as a barn floor, reaching from the river banks back toward the high land, sometimes eight or nine miles, but generally not more than four, wide. From the deck of a steamboat you can see each row of cotton, or corn and cane, as distinctly as a railroad track. The land is almost universally on a level with ordinary high-water; and when, as is now the case, the old Father of Waters gets on the rampage, he breaks through the levees, generally only eight or ten feet high, and sweeps destruction before him with a broad and ruthless hand. We could see on some of the plantations steamboats being loaded with the wrecks of sugar-houses, several miles away from the main channel, while there were hundreds of dwelling-houses "waist-deep" in water, and the negroes' quarters looked like Atlanta-shaped iron-clads anchored to mud and brick chimneys. The Red, Ouachita, Arkansas, and, in fact, all the tributaries of the Mississippi, are now overflowed, and it is almost impossible to estimate the damage which will ensue. On the high lands the crops are in a fair condition, but do not promise as well as the season warrants. The heavy rains have kept back the cotton, and in many places drowned it out entirely.

The most disastrous result which will follow from the unfortunate overflow and heavy rains, will be the discouragement of the freedmen, caused by the inability of the planters to pay them for their labor. In more fortunate localities, where good crops are being made, this difficulty will not ensue, and the experiment of free labor will result satisfactorily, even to its most sanguine friends. Besides this discouragement great suffering will be a natural consequence, not only to the freedmen but to their employers.

E. P. B.

MINOR MATTERS.

EASTERN TRAVEL.—Very few persons are aware of the immense travel between this City and the East. There are five regular steamboat lines running full of passengers and freight, in addition to which a new one is to be opened on Thursday. They are the Newport Line, the Stonington Line, the Norwich Line and the Providence Line—the new line being a direct communication with Fall River, under the management of the Newport and Old Colony Line. A moderate estimate places the number of passengers sent hence on these boats during the current season at 55,000 each month, with, perhaps, 35,000 from the other end returning. Of these the Newport boats carry about 20,000, and the rest are equally divided. Many old Fall River travelers will gladly learn that the new line, which will sail from this City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, proposes stopping only at Fall River, which is a virtual restoration of the old route. Another improvement is the nearly finished railway to Fall River, running on the other side of the river through Taunton, Easton and other manufacturing towns, some eight miles shorter than the Old Colony Road, now used by the Newport Line. Of the amount of freight carried on these several routes we can form no estimate. It must be enormous. The patronage of private shippers is very great, but that of the Adams, Kinsley, Harden, Munro, Davenport and Mason Expresses must be tremendous.

IMPORTANT TO PUBLISHERS.—In view of the all-prevalent use of slang phrases, we would suggest that some of our enterprising publishers would do well to print a comprehensive dictionary of out-of-the-way expressions. Our young men and maidens indulge in language to-day which would have astonished and disgusted their grandparents. The fast young man, when he would drink, (and that's always,) asks for a "wash." When he would smoke he demands a "torch." When he eats he "wrestles his hash." When he is drunk he is "swipsey." When he gambles he "slings the pasteboards." When he sleeps he is "under the blinks," and when he steals he "goes through somebody." His friends are "gay ducks," "no slouches," "bully boys" and "bricks." His enemies are "hits" and "suckers." A good writer "slings a nasty quill." A dancer "throws herself into a dangling attitude." A man is "nips," a woman a "hen."

HARD WORDS, MY MASTER.—The great West is prolific with wealth, and men and ideas. No man goes there without catching its enterprise, or sinking beneath its force and impetus. Half-way men can't live there, and half-way living is worse than dying. Naturally, strong expressions can alone indicate the feelings or express the desires of the inhabitants, and one of them in speaking of his go-ahead neighbors, says: "The Blair family, consisting of the senior FRANCIS, the junior FRANCIS and MONTGOMERY, is the three-headed Cerberus stationed at the entrance to the Executive mansion, demanding a sop from every political party that seeks an entrance. It is a trinity of superannuated shrewdness, precocious conceit, and vanity soured by disappointed ambition." The Blair reply hasn't been published yet; it will doubtless be quite as strong.

WHY NOT?—It is rumored in London that BEAUREGARD has offered his services to GARIBALDI, and that GEORGE N. SANDERS is already on his way to join the liberator of Italy. To this the great American people will make no objections. BEAUREGARD is a well-educated soldier, and will serve Italy just as well and quite as readily as any one else. As for GEORGE N., it don't make any particular difference to us where he goes, and he probably is equally indifferent, so long as he can get his terrapin and claret regularly.

SHARE AND SHARE ALIKE.—The old doctrine of share and share alike is not in favor in New-England, or any other England, just now, if we may rely upon the statements of our Eastern exchanges, which are busily discussing the question of salaries. From them we learn that the highest salary paid to any one man in New-England is that received by the agent of the Salisbury Woolen Mills, at Newburyport—$15,000 a year. The lowest salary in New-England is generally believed to be that of a clergyman, who stated at a recent religious convention in Boston that his pay for last year's preaching consisted of a new hat and a bushel of apples, but now he was more fortunate, as he was getting $25 a year.

THE RAGE FOR OPERA-HOUSES.—It would seem that we are to have henceforth many opera-houses but no theatres. All over the country we hear of new opera-houses but not a solitary new theatre. the last addition to the list is made at Reading, Penn., where they have one which will comfortably hold about 800 persons. The arrangements for their accommodation are excellent. Two hundred cane-seated chairs, numbered and intended as reserved seats, are placed in front of the orchestra. After these are several rows of settees, extending to the door of entrance, which is from the west side, and back of this, or at the northern end, is a raised gallery, with six rows of benches, extending over the whole width of the hall.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

THE REPORTED INSURRECTION AT PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Improbability of the Story—No Fighting between the Insurgents and the Army—The Whole Affair Looked Upon as a Canard.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 10, 1866.

A Baltimore house of the highest respectability is stated to have received by the steamer *Cuba*, Capt. COLLINS, a semi-official communication denying the news of an insurrection at Puerto Principe, and treating the whole affair as being substantially a canard.

The Governor, Gen. LERSUNDI, knew absolutely nothing of the pretended insurrection, except that the part of the island where it is said to have taken place is inhabited by several Creole families who are not, as a general thing, friendly to the Spanish Government.

Possibly these families may have given vent to their dissatisfaction by some demonstration of a threatening character; but the Governor denies that any fighting between the citizens and the Spanish army had occurred, or that any portion of the latter had joined the insurgents.

The news of the uprising of the blacks, as well as the arrival of a Chilian fleet with two thousand men, is also pronounced to be false by the same party who, writing about it, attributes the rumor of an insurrection to the gathering of a few hundred Cubans upon one of the squares of Puerto Principe for the purpose of protesting against the present cabinet, and of associating themselves in feeling with the revolutionists of Spain, headed by Gen. PRIM and and other Democrats of the same stamp.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Sickles and the Habeas Corpus—His Course Indorsed by Secretary Stanton.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 10.

In the return to the writ of *habeas corpus* granted by the United States District Court in the case of MICHAEL COSTELLO, confined at the Charleston Jail, the officer in command refused to obey, saying that the prisoner was held under the President's proclamation of September 15, 1863. He also produced an order from Secretary STANTON, instructing him not to deliver up the prisoner on the writ of *habeas corpus*. The Court granted a continuance of the case for another day.

Gen. SICKLES made the following indorsement on the writ of attachment served on him by the United States Marshal at Charleston, summoning him for contempt:

"In compliance with orders from superior authority, I decline to be arrested on the process.
"(Signed) DANIEL E. SICKLES,
"Major-General commanding."

Gen. SICKLES received the Marshal courteously; told him he had telegraphed to Washington for instructions. The reply of Secretary STANTON indorsed Gen. SICKLES' course, and ordered him not to be arrested; and if force was used, to resist with whatever force was necessary. This action is taken in accordance with President LINCOLN'S proclamation of 1863. Judge BRYAN has ordered all the proceedings to be laid before the President.

TENNESSEE.

No Quorum of the Legislature—Reported Action of the President—Completion of the Decatur Bridge.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, July 10.

The Governor sent a message into the State Senate to-day nominating Police Commissioners.

There is no quorum in the House, and there is evidently a determination to prevent a quorum assembling.

The *Press* and *Times* say that the members have been telegraphed to from Washington, by order of the President, either to vote on the Constitutional Amendment or resign. The House now lacks one member of a quorum.

The bridge over the Tennessee River at Decatur is completed, and trains now run through to Memphis.

During the present week there will be a celebration here by the German Turner Society to receive a presentation from Germany.

The Marshal of the County Court has assessed a tax of a dollar on each negro, to support colored paupers.

KENTUCKY.

Judge Haberon on Negro Testimony.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 10.

The opinion of Judge HARBESON, of the City Court, excluding negro testimony on the ground that Congress cannot annul the laws of Kentucky, is published.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Italians in San Francisco—The Annual Report of the Health Officer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 10.

The Italians have set apart the 15th inst. to collect money to aid in liquidation of the national debt of Italy.

The report of the Health Officer shows that the deaths in San Francisco during the past year were one in fifty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 10.

The steamer *Sacramento* sailed from Panama to-day, carrying $1,558,549 in treasure, of which $1,555,431 goes to New-York.

Mining Stocks are generally depressed; Ophir, $235; Imperial, $104; Chollar Potosi, $190; Gould and Curry, $725; Belcher, $168; Yellow Jacket, $560. Legal Tenders, 70⅛.

Yellow Jacket has declared a dividend of $50 and Hale and Norcross $75 per foot. The latter company carries a surplus of $40 per foot towards the next month's dividend.

Head-Centre Stephens.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 10.

Head-Centre STEPHENS arrived here last evening, and was warmly received by several Fenian circles and a large concourse of his countrymen generally. After his arrival at the Tremont House, to which he was escorted by a long procession, headed by a military company and a band of music, in answer to loud calls he made a brief speech, in which he spoke of the bright prospects of the Fenian cause in Ireland, and declared that he expected to be there by the 1st of next January. Mr. STEPHENS will address the Fenians of this city to-morrow evening at Music Hall.

Robbery at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 10.

The office of GEORGE H. GOODING, broker, No. 16 State-street, was robbed last night of about $17,000, of which amount $7,000 was in gold and the remainder in United States and other securities. The money was taken from a safe, which was hauled into the middle of the floor and gutted. A person recently proposed to rent part of the office, and yesterday was engaged in papering the walls, but as he has failed to make his appearance to-day, he is suspected of being the robber. No arrest yet.

Seizure of a Vessel for Smuggling.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 10.

The schooner *James Zellers*, sailing under British colors, which was supposed to have arrived at Boston, has been seized at Smithville, N. C., by the revenue-cutter *Moccasin*, for smuggling between Cuban and North Carolinia ports.

The Texas State Government.

GALVESTON, Texas, Tuesday, July 10.

The Secretary of State and Acting Gov. BELL officially announce to Chief Justice AUSTIN that the officers of the Provisional Government will continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until orders are received from the President to the contrary.

SAD ACCIDENT AT ANNAPOLIS.

Three Catholic Priests and Two Students Drowned when out on a Boating Excursion.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 10.

A dispatch from Annapolis to-day says: A sad accident occured last night. A party of seven, composed of five priests and two students, left Annapolis at 4 o'clock, on a pleasure trip down the Bay. When off Thomas Point, Father CLASSENS was lost overboard. While efforts were being made to save him the boat capsized and Fathers BRADLEY and GERDEMANN, and the two students, F. F. KENNY and Mr. BUNGE, were lost. The two survivors clung to the boat and drifted ashore on Thomas Point, whence they walked to this city, arriving here this morning. A party was sent out to search for the bodies, but failed to recover any of them, for which a liberal reward has been offered.

FROM MEXICO.

The Captured Austrians Set at Liberty.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 10.

The Austrians captured at Camargo have been set free, and scattered in Texas. They say they will not be returned to the Imperalists. They all went over to the Liberals expecting to be sent to Texas.

The El Paso mail line is running regularly.

Aid for Portland.

HUDSON, N. Y., Tuesday, July 10.

Mayor ROGERS, of this city, issued a proclamation this morning, recommending a public meeting to raise material aid for the Portland sufferers. The citizens immediately responded by calling a meeting at the City Hall to-morrow evening. Hudson is never behind her sisters in works of charity and humanity.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 10.

The City Council of Lawrence, by request of a meeting of citizens, has voted $10,000 for the Portland sufferers.

Marine Disaster.

GALVESTON, Texas, Monday, July 9.

The steamer *Rhoadan*, some days since disabled off the coast of Indianola, proves to be the steamer *Patomska*, from Vera Cruz for New-Orleans. She was out of coal. The revenue cutter *Delaware* supplied her.

The steamer *Virginia* is off the bar.

Arrival of the Annapolis Midshipmen at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 10.

The U. S. practice-ship *Savannah*, Lieut.-Commander WALTERS, arrived here to-day with midshipmen from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, on their Summer cruise.

The Portland Sufferers.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 10.

The Portland Relief Committee have raised $4,000 here, and the amount will be increased.

ESCAPE FROM SING SING PRISON.

A Convict named Timothy Dawson Escapes in a Yawl—He Disguises Himself in the Working Clothes of a Foreman—A Canal Boat Captain Charged with Having Assisted in the Escape—He is Arrested and Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

On Friday morning last, a convict named TIMOTHY DAWSON escaped from the Sing Sing Prison, under circumstances which justified the Warden of the Prison in causing the arrest of ALEXANDER CAMERON, captain of a canal boat which arrived at the prison dock on the morning of the 4th. Captain CAMERON was arrested and taken before Justice J. MALCOLM SMITH, a Justice of the Peace of Sing Sing, when Judge JOHNSON, the Agent and Warden of the Prison, made an affidavit in which he stated that DAWSON had escaped; that he (DAWSON) had been sentenced for five years from the 19th of October, 1865, for grand larceny committed in Brooklyn, and that he was engaged on the buckle contract.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, engaged in the buckle-shop, testified that some of the convicts had told him that DAWSON took the foreman's overalls and cap, and that they were taken before 8 o'clock A. M.

Stephen S. Nickerson, sworn: Am a guard at Sing Sing Prison; was on duty to-day at the North Railroad near the river, and the nearest post to the village; about a quarter to seven o'clock this morning Cyrus Reynolds, who occupies the post with me, hailed a man in a boat and told him to stop, and said that he couldn't go out; the boat was coming out of the basin; the man had on a blue shirt, overalls and straw or chip hat; he said he had a canal-boat at the dock at the village loaded with lumber for Woodruff, (a contractor at the prison,) and he was going up to tow it down; Reynolds told him to wait until he saw Capt. Cameron about the matter; I then went to the corner of Woodruff's storehouse and called Cameron to come up; asked him who the man was in the boat; he answered that he was a man who belonged on the canal boat at the village dock, and he was going up to bring the boat down; I think the defendant said the canal boat at the village had on lumber for Woodruff; also said he knew the man and that it was all right; the boat in which the man was a small boat, a scow about ten feet in length; Cameron said it belonged to him and that he had let the man have it because he knew him to be all right; the man in the boat then went up the river; he did not return again; within an hour afterward one of defendant's hands, employed on the defendant's canal-boat, came to me and said defendant sent me for his boat, as the man who had gone out in her had set her adrift.

Barton W. Powell sworn: Am a keeper in the buckle shop at the prison; the escaped convict, Dawson, was in my company; I saw him this morning when the men came out and emptied their tubs at the river; it was about 6:15 o'clock when they came out; missed him at the breakfast table about 6:30 o'clock; I immediately went to the shop; found he was not there; then went to the mess-room and told Mr. Benson that I was one man short; found there was a pair of blue overalls missing from the shop; also a blue overshirt and a light cap; the escaped convict is of light complexion, has reddish hair, stands about five feet ten inches, and is about 19 or 20 years of age; the missing clothes belonged to Wm. Metzger, the foreman of the shop.

The statement of Capt. CAMERON was as follows:

The man came down to my boat and asked me for the small boat; I asked him where he came from; said he came from Mr. Woodruff, who had sent him to see where to put the lumber; he asked me for my small boat; said he wanted to bring a boat from the village dock to the prison dock; I let him have the boat; he got into her, bailed her out and went away in her; after he had gone the guard asked me if I knew the man; said I thought I did; thought he was a boatman whom I had seen at Rondout; he had on blue overalls, blue shirt and a straw hat; saw nothing about him that looked like a convict.

Capt. Henry F. Burton sworn: Am captain of a schooner lying at the prison dock; a man came on my vessel and asked me for my boat, and I said I didn't want to let him have it; he then went off in the prison yard; this was about eight o'clock in the morning.

John F. Lauknow sworn: I work for defendant; was present when a man called on him for his boat; it was in the slip north of the prison; he asked if he couldn't borrow the boat to run a line to the canal-boat; Capt. Cameron said he could have her if he would fetch her back again; the man said he would do that; he had on a blue shirt, blue pants and a straw hat.

The testimony having been taken, the counsel for the prison officials and for the defendant summed up. The prisoner was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, which will meet at White Plains late in September. Judge ROBERTSON yesterday admitted him to bail in the sum of $1,000.

AQUATICS.

Exciting Single Scull Race between Gil. Ward, of Newburgh, and John McKiel, of Cold Spring—McKiel Wins—Time, Forty-one Minutes—Distance, Five Miles.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SING SING, Tuesday, July 10.

A very lively five-mile dash in shell-boats came off on the Hudson, opposite this city, to-day, between JOHN MCKIEL, of Cold Spring, N. Y., and GILBERT WARD, brother of JOSHUA WARD, of Cornwall, N. Y. The contest had been "on the carpet" for some time, and both men had been training for the event. The affair, so far as the result was concerned, had been deemed important by the admirers of aquatic sport, and not a few had invested their bottom dollar.

The Cold Spring hero MCKIEL enjoys a good reputation as to ability, not, however, being ranked among the leading lights of shell-boat circles. He is what we may call a leader among second-class rowers. His native place situated in the Highlands of the Hudson, surrounded by magnificent scenery and pure mountain air, has imparted to the countenance of this "star" in the quatic firmament a healthy fresh look, and has given to his toughened arms and lungs that strength and power of endurance which is so necessary in a shell-boat race. He is between 25 and 30 years of age, and has many admirers in the river towns, Cold Spring sending forth her sons in round numbers to back him.

GILBERT WARD, or "long, lank GIL WARD," a perfect counterpart of JOSH, is also in splendid condition. In stature he leaves MCKIEL at the shoulder, and looks the perfect picture of health. In fact we never saw him look better. He appeared to be not over confident of the result of to-day's race, as he knew his opponent MCKIEL to be a tough customer, the latter having beaten him about one year ago, at Newburgh. He knew that if MCKIEL got one inch ahead of him in the race "the game would be up." His backers appeared to think the match would be a closely contested one, although they had no fears of the result.

MCKIEL's boat, or the one in which he rowed, is the property of WM. HILL, Esq., of Albany, and is a perfect "little fairy," built of Spanish cedar, thirty and a half feet in length, and thirteen and a half inches in width. The outriggers, however, are very low down, unfitting the boat for rough weather. It has no name.

The boat pulled by WARD was built by MCKAY, of New-York, and, like that of MCKIEL's, is constructed of Spanish cedar. It is thirty-two feet in length, being one and a half feet longer than MCKIEL's, but of the same width. Both boats are simply varnished.

The race was announced to come off between 2 and 4 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and in consequence thereof a large crowd was in attendance from all points along the river, Cold Spring, Newburgh, New-York and Poughkeepsie being largely represented. At 3 o'clock the wind was quite fresh, and all waited patiently for a calm. Meanwhile a large amount of "talk" ensued on the relative merits of the two men, and some betting took place, the odds in every instance being in favor of WARD, at $100 to $80, $100 to $70, $100 to $60, and one offer of $100 to $50. The backers of MCKIEL took things coolly, seeming to be holding on for a general offering of $100 to $50, apparently calculating to "snap" all such bets as soon as offered.

Six o'clock came and no race yet, the river being too rough to suit the parties. Finally, and in order to give the friends of both parties an opportunity to reach their homes for the night, the contest was postponed until this morning, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock.

Early this morning, therefore, all hands put in an appearance, and it was generally concided that the race would come off at the appointed time, although a light air of wind from the northward somewhat disturbed the equilibrium of the contestants. The crowd was not so great as on the day previous, nearly all having returned to their homes. Both of the contestants enjoyed a refreshing night's rest, and seemed to be eager for the fray.

HOMER WOODEN, of Poughkeepsie; WM. CONNELLY, JOHN ALLEN and a Mr. NIXON were appointed Judges, and D. NELSON, of Sing Sing, was chosen referee.

The distance to be rowed was two-and-a-half miles down the river, turn the stake-boat and return. At 8:30 A. M. the Judges were at their places, the men in their boats, and at a given signal away they went like frightened deers, WARD taking the lead, amid the cheers and shouts of the people that lined the shore. After dashing along at a lively rate for about half a mile it was apparent that the boats were about to "foul." In a few moments they did come together, both boats coming to a dead stop.

A moment's delay, a hurried rally by both of the contestants, one or two quick, sharp jerks, and they separated, this time MCKIEL taking the lead by about a length, darting off like a race horse, followed by WARD, who, in spite of the mishap, went for his man.

On they went, MCKIEL fairly flying, gaining on WARD rapidly and turning the stake-boat nearly a quarter of a mile ahead of his adversary. The betting at this time was very quiet, the friends of WARD not indulging much, while the admirers of MCKIEL, faint-hearted at first, began to rally on their man.

After turning the stake-boat, the spirit of "JOSH" seemed to have been infused in GIL, as he "let out tremendously," fairly pulling his frail craft from the water, and gaining on MCKIEL at almost every stroke. The excitement was now at its height, and WARD was walking right up to his man. But it was too late. A stern chase is a bad one, and so WARD found it, although it is believed that if another mile had to be rowed, WARD would have been victor. As it was, MCKIEL reached the home-boat about three lengths ahead, making the five miles in forty-one minutes. The stake-money was given up to MCKIEL, the claim of foul not being strongly urged.

Meeting of the Friends of Italy.

As will be seen by the following circular, a meeting of Italians and friends of freedom in Italy, will be help on Thursday evening:

No. 51 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 7.

HONORABLE SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Italian Central Permanent Committee in New-York for the present war of independence and freedom in their country, have unanimously passed a resolution to extend to you their especial invitation to attend their general meeting, to which all the friends of justice and freedom are respectfully invited; and which will be held on Thursday, the 12th inst., at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of giving their support to Italy in her present trial.

Your noble patriotism, and so well known magnanimous sentiments in favor of the freedom and welfare of mankind induces us to flatter ourselves with the hope that you will be kind enough to grace our assembly with your presence.

With the highest regard and consideration, I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,
ANTONIO MEUCCI, President.
ACHILLE MAGNI, Secretary.

Metropolitan Insurance Company—Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in your paper of to-day does this Company an injustice, which I am sure you did not intend.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company never insured the "Morris" at Portland or elsewhere for a dollar.

Let me add that neither the Morris nor any other company ever wrote $35,000 a month in premiums at Portland, and that the losses of the Metropolitan by the late fire are ascertained to be less than $200,000, which is about the average receipts of the Company for a month. Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF GOVERNMENT POWDER.—The investigation of the Court of Inquiry in the case of RICHARD J. HILL, gunner and commander of Ellis' Island, charged with defrauding the Government by embezzleing a quantity of gunpowder, was concluded on the 7th instant, and the papers sent to Washington. HILL has held his position for about three years, his pay being $80 per month. Notwithstanding this very moderate income, HILL and his wife are reported to have lived in a very expensive manner, sportiug fine clothes and jewelry in perfusion. Some five hundred barrels of the powder have been traced. It is supposed that if a fraud has been committed it has been done in the following manner: All Government vessels arriving at this port and thrown out of commission are required to store their powder on Ellis' Island. It is a very easy matter for the person having charge of the ship's magazine to enter in his books from ten to thirty barrels of powder as expended, when the same are actually on board the ship, and to deliver this powder to the person in charge of Ellis' Island or elsewhere. During the war accounts were kept in a very loose manner, and frauds of this nature might easily have been committed. The books kept by HILL show a balance of three barrels in his favor, but, by collusion, the accounts might easily be made to appear straight, and yet large quantities of powder have been surreptitiously disposed of. The investigation will probably bring to light other frauds on the Government little suspected at present.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Brooklyn Board of Education met last evening, the Vice-President, DR. J. S. THORNE, in the chair. It was decided to close the public schools for the Summer vacation from Friday, the 13th of July, until the first Monday in September. A proposition was made to open the evening schools during the months of October, November and December, but, as no money was appropriated for the purpose, a resolution was adopted, requesting the Mayor and Common Council to authorize such an appropriations. Resolutions were adopted, requesting that the salaries of teachers of public schools be paid in twelve installments, instead of eleven, as heretofore. A new school-house was ordered to be built in South Brooklyn for $53,447, being the lowest amount offered by any of the contractors.

THE BUTCHERS OF BROOKLYN.—A meeting of the Butchers' Protective Union of Brooklyn was held in Atlantic Market last night. Mr. T. PRESCOTT occupied the chair. Mr. STEWART, of Myrtle-avenue, stated they were under the impression that the proceedings taken by the butchers in New-York would apply to Brooklyn, but that he had since ascertained that such was not the case, and therefore moved that a committee be appointed to consult with the butchers of New-York in regard to joining with them with the view of restraining the Commissioners of Health from interfering with their business. The Committe was appointed and the meeting adjourned.

DEATHS FROM SUN-STROKE.—Coroner LYNCH held inquests yesterday on the bodies of the following-named persons, who died of the effects of the heat: THOS. O'CONNER, No. 169 Hoyt-street; MATHEW DENELLES, who was struck down in Prospect Park; WM. HORRIGAN, No. 2 Ferry-place, near Hamilton-avenue Ferry, and PATRICK TWOMY, in Prospect-street. The Coroner took charge of the bodies.

THE JULY RIOTS—VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.—JAMES G. RICHARDSON, a colored man, sued the City of Brooklyn for damages on account of injuries sustained in the July riots of 1863, when his premises were destroyed by a mob. He sued for $800 damages. The Jury brought in a verdict of $940 in favor of plaintiff. The case was tried in the City Court of Brooklyn, before Judge REYNOLDS.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.—The Freemasons have selected the property on Fulton-avenue, near Smith-street, as a site for a Masonic Temple. It is to be three stories in height, the front is to be of marble, the rest of brick. Some eight stores are to occupy the first story, and the basements are to be used for business purposes.

NEW-JERSEY.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT HOBOKEN—TWO MULES BURNED TO DEATH.—Shortly after 10 o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in a large two-story frame stable situated on a lot in the rear of Bloomfield-street, Hoboken, and owned by PETER KERRIGAN. Beside two mules in the stable, there was stored a quantity of blocks, falls and other apparatus for moving buildings, together with a quantity of hay and feed. The flames spread with such rapidity that it was found impossible to rescue the animals, and they were burned to death and the stable was leveled to the ground. A hog in a pen adjoining was also thoroughly roasted. Mr. KERRIGAN estimates his loss at $1,000, upon which there was no insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as no light had been used in or around the building during the evening.

PASSAGE OF THE JERSEY CITY SALARY ORDINANCE.—At a special meeting of the Jersey City Common Council last evening the Salary Ordinance was adopted as follows: City Recorder, per annum, $1,500; City Clerk, $2,000; City Marshal, $1,200; Comptroller, $1,500; Collector of Revenue, $1,800; Treasurer, $1,200; Corporation Attorney, $1,800; Overseer of Poor, $700; Street Commissioner, $1,000; Chief Engineer Fire Department, $750; Engineers of steam fire-engines, each, $900; Clerk to Commissioners Fire Department, $250; Clerk to City Clerk, $850; Assessors, each, $750.

DEATH CAUSED BY THE HEAT.—An inquest was held yesterday forenoon by Coroner KIRSTEN on the body of ELLEN CAMPBELL, the young woman mentioned as having died very suddenly at TAYLOR's Hotel, in Jersey City, on Sunday evening. It appears that deceased was employed in the kitchen as dish-washer, and had worked hard all day up to the moment that she fell down insensible. From the evidence of the physicians and others, the Jury were satisfied that death was caused from the excessive heat and over-exertion, and so rendered their verdict.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE AND THE HEAT.—Coroner KIRSTEN, of Jersey City, concluded an inquest last evening on the body of JOHN BURNS, of No. 285 Newark-avenue, who died suddenly at an early hour on Sunday morning under suspicious circumstances. The evidence went to show that deceased was a very intemperate man, and the evidence of Dr. GEORGE BROOKS, who made a *post-mortem* examination, the jury rendered a verdict that BURNS came to his death from intemperance and the oppressive heat.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—A man named DOUGLAS LEWIS was arrested on Monday night, charged by his employer, MICHAEL GILL, with having sold a horse, harness and a quantity of feed belonging to complainant, and appropriating the money to his own use. The accused was locked up in the prison in Jersey City to await an investigation.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—A young man named CHARLES JACKSON was arrested yesterday forenoon by Special Deputy DORSEY, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit United States Treasury note at WM. TAYLOR's saloon, at the Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. He was held for examination.

RELIEF FOR PORTLAND.—Mayor CLEVELAND, of Jersey City, has issued a call inviting the citizens to meet at the City Hall this (Wednesday) evening, to take action to raise means for the relief of the suffering citizens of Portland.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 10.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet. RYE, $1 25. Oats, sales 20,000 bushels at 58c.@61c. for New. CORN dull; sales 15,000 bushels Western Mixed at 88c.@88½c. Shipped by tows—125,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Malt.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT inactive and nominal at about $2 20 for No. 1 Milwaukee. CORN—No. 1 Mixed, 72c. OATS dull; No. 1 Chicago new, 45c.; Wisconsin, 48c.@49c. BARLEY nominal. RYE quiet; held at 85c. for No. 1 Chicago, and 95c. for No. 1 Milwaukee. PORK, $33. LARD, 21½c.@22c. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and lower. Corn, 15c. to New-York, and 13c. to Albany; tendency downward.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 10.

FLOUR firm; fresh ground in demand. WHEAT quiet. CORN dull and 2c. lower. OATS steady. PROVISIONS quiet. BACON 17½c.@17¾c. COFFEE heavy. SUGAR dull. WHISKY nominal; Western, $2 27@2 28.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 10.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull at $1 87@$1 87½ for No. 1 and $1 22@$1 23 for No. 2. CORN active at 57½c.@59c. for No. 1, and 56½c.@57¼c. for No. 2. OATS steady 33¾c. for No. 1, and 30¾c.@30¾c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES $2 22, free. PROVISIONS dull. FREIGHTS declined 2c. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—6,500 bbls. Flour, 17,500 bushels Wheat and 22,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 320,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 10.

FLOUR and WHEAT dull. WHISKY $2 27 for bonded. MESS PORK in fair demand; at $32 50@$32 75. Sales of shoulders and Sides at 15c.@17½. Gold 148½.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, June 10.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT weak at $1 88@$1 90 for No. 1. CORN declined 1c. OATS declined ½c. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 10.

COTTON.—Sales 900 bales; prices declined 1c.; Low Middling 31c.@32c.; to-day's receipts, 57 bales; receipts of four days, 1,340 bales, against 2,028; exports, 4,476 bales; stock, 105,500 bales. SUGARS.—Fair 14c.@14½c. TOBACCO.—Sales of three days, 550 hhds., at 13c.@14c. STERLING EXCHANGE 65. NEW-YORK ⅜ premium.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 10.

FLOUR dull and drooping; sales 1,000 bbls. at $11 25 for No. 1 Spring; $12 75@$13 25 for Red Winter; $15 50@$15 75 for Double Extra from White Wheat. WHEAT quiet and nominally 5c. lower. CORN closed quiet and nominally lower. PEAS unchanged. OATS held at 55c. for Prime Wisconsin to arrive. CANAL FREIGHTS dull. BOATS scarce. IMPORTS—21,000 bushels Wheat, and 20,000 bushels Corn. EXPORTS—46,000 bushels wheat.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 10.

COTTON dull at 32c.; FLOUR very dull and 25c. lower; sales at $6 75@$8 for Spring extra, $9 15@$12 25 for double extra; Wheat heavy at $2 15@2 40 for new; Corn easier at 65c.@83c.; Oats firm at 43c@47c.; Provisions unchanged; Whisky steady at $2 20.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, July 10.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and little doing; small sales of old Amber at $2 50; new, $2 18. CORN—sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 White at 82c. OATS steady. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, July 10.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—$4 20 for Virgin, $3 20 for Yellow Dip, $1 60 for Hard. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 43c.@45c. RESIN quiet, at $5 25@$6 for No. 1.

A MODEL RAILROAD.—"Crocus," the facetious correspondent of the Pithole *Record*, writes to that paper from Richmond, Va., and thus describes the medium of transportation: "We came by way of the Orange, Lemon and Alexandria Railroad, and would say to persons who are tired of life and in a hurry to get through, try this line. You leave Washington in the evening, and as a general thing, will arrive in Heaven or Richmond the next day. Each train is provided with a surgeon, undertaker, amputating table and other luxuries; besides these, it has some of the finest coffins I ever expect to see. Hospitals are established along the entire route, and in case of fatal accident the bodies of strangers are immediately embalmed. The arrangements are so perfect, and accidents so sure on this road, that many persons have their limbs taken off and get embalmed before starting, to avoid delay while on the cars."

Total Eclipse.

Rev. J. K. GRAVES, of Magnolia, Miss., in a letter dated March 27, 1866, thus describes an "*eclipse*" occurring at that place: "It works to a charm. Its simplicity is indeed wonderful. All who witness its speed and execution, in the hands of Mrs. GRAVES, *are perfectly delighted and astonished!* Her sister has been influenced to put away her 'Double-Thread' machine, which cost her $150, and purchase one of yours. THE WILCOX & GIBBS IS ECLIPSING ALL OTHERS HERE!"—*Advertisement.*

Millions of Bottles

Of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

The Latest Sensation in the Beau Monde is that created by the introduction of PHALON & SON'S Extract of the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS." Chemistry may break its wand. It can never surpass this embodiment of the delicious aroma of the rarest floral product of the tropics, in the form of a perfume for the handkerchief.

Georgia Pine.

We are prepared to furnish every description of the above, sawn or hewn, for domestic use and for shipment, promptly and on the most favorable terms.
BRADFORD & RENICK, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Levett's Switenia for Cleansing and preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere.
Try it once, you will use no other.
Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

"A Woman's Glory."—The magnificent hair of numerous American ladies is ascribed to the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. No other preparation so exactly suits the various conditions of the human hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine,
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Affords the Richest Lustre.

Acknowledged everywhere to be the cheapest, most elegant and efficacious

Hair Dressing and Invigorator in the World.

Sold everywhere, $1 per bottle.

Cleanse the Blood of all Impurities and you neutralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all Disorders of the Skin, the Glands, the Fleshy Fibre, the Secretive Organs and the Bones, all Scrofulous Complaints, Cancer, &c., Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a standard curative; and while it is a fault in many medicines that before they reach the disease, the patient is protracted beyond recovery, no such drawback attends this remedy, for it sustains the strength of the sufferer, while eradicating the cause of the complaint. Sold everywhere.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Testimonials have ceased to attract public attention, but the testimony of thousands who are daily relieved by MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP proves conclusively that in all cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, it is without an equal. Depot No. 487 Broadway. For sale by all druggists.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

We desire to call attention to the SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER. The analysis shows it to contain a large per cent. more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, or any other Spring water in the world. Its tonic, diuretic, and cathartic properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a remarkable manner. We understand it is being kept by the principal Druggists, Hotels and Grocers.

Levett's Swietenia
for cleansing and preserving the teeth; giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere. Try it once, you will use no other. Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

Saratoga Springs.
Another attraction has been added to this celebrated watering place. BROOKS, of No. 575 Broadway, has opened a new and splendid BOOT and SHOE STORE directly under the Union Hotel, where all visitors who wish to replenish this important part of their wardrobe can find every variety from a tiny infant's Slipper to the latest kind of Riding Boot.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing MACHINE, manufactured by PLANER, BROWNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

At Everdell's Wedding Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, New-York, the most elegant wedding cards in the City.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ("*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial.*") Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon New Family Sewing-MACHINE.—Agents Wanted.—One machine free of charge. Send for circular. No. 581 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Removal.—Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. D. S. COVERT & CO., 543 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablet, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BUTTERWORTH—GIBBS.—At Aquebogue, Long Island, on Tuesday, July 10, by Rev. S. T. Gibbs, T. H. BUTTERWORTH, of New-York, to SELINA S., eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

CASSIN—BOYLAN.—On Monday, July 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Clowry, JAMES CASSIN, Esq., to KATE E., only daughter of P. Boylan, Esq., all of this City.

CHITTENDEN—LOCKWOOD.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, July 6, Mr. LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, of New-York, to M. AMELIA LOCKWOOD, of the former place. No cards.

LELAND—PARKER.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, July 4, by Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, FREDRICK C. LELAND, of Winchendon, Mass., to Miss LIZZIE PARKER, of Wilbraham, Mass.

DIED.

BANKS.—On Monday, July 9, DELIA M., infant daughter of Obadiah and Mary F. Banks, aged 5 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 24 Willow-place, Brooklyn.

CREGIER.—On Tuesday morning, July 10, MARGUERETTE L. CREGIER, infant daughter of Geo. W. and M. A. Cregier.
The funeral will take place on Thursday morning, July 12, from No. 457 West 44th-st. The relatives and friends of the family, also the brethren of Park Lodge No. 516, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CHING.—At Niagara Falls, on Sunday, July 8, Miss CHING, of London, England.

COOPER.—On Tuesday, July 10, JOSEPH COOPER, in the 85th year of his age.
The friends of the family, and of his son, Joseph M. Cooper, and of his son-in-law, Rev. Dr. H. S. Leonard, are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., without further invitation.

DENINE.—On Tuesday, July 10, of consumption, JAMES DENINE, aged 23 years.
Funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 54 Market-st. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DE CARDENAS.—On Monday, July 9, of cholera infantum, JOSEPHINE ISABEL, daughter of Ambrosio and Josephine de Cardenas y Romero, aged 6 months and 1 day.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from No. 256 Lexington-av., to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 10, at her late residence, No. 356 East 4th-st., Mrs. MARGARET D. GRAY, aged 49 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, July 12, at 1 o'clock precisely.

LIPTCHILD.—After a short illness, at Bergen, on Tuesday evening, July 10, HENRY LIPTCHILD, aged 32 years, 9 months and 17 days.
Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Baptist Church, Hudson City, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

MUMFORD.—On Tuesday morning, July 10, GURDON S. MUMFORD, son of the late Hon. Gurdon J. Mumford.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Zion Church, corner of 38th-st. and Madison-av., at 2 o'clock on Thursday, July 12.

MACMULLEN.—On Monday, July 9, at Washington Heights, JOHN ELLIOTT, infant son of John and Alice F. MacMullen.
The funeral will take place on Wednesday, July 11, at 5 P. M., from the Episcopal Church, Washington Heights. Hudson River Railroad trains for 152d-st. leave 30th-st. at 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

ONDERDONK.—On Tuesday, July 10, ADA LOUISE, only child of William M. and Mary J. Onderdonk.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 42 Laight-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

ELLET.—On Monday, July 9, SARAH ANN ELLET, in the 68th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, July 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Presbyterian Church, in 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., (Rev. Dr. Rice's.)

RODGERS.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Monday afternoon, July 9, LILLIAN MAY, only daughter of George W. and Sophie U. Rodgers, aged 13 months and 9 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, James Rodgers, No. 271 East 10th-st., New-York, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

VISSCHER.—On Thursday, July 5, at her residence, Greenbush, Rensselaer County, Mrs. CATHARINA GLEN VISSCHER, aged 81 years, daughter of the late Gen. John J. Van Rensselaer.

WEED.—On Tuesday, July 10, EDWARD H. WEED, of Mobile, Ala.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M., from the residence of his father, John W. Weed, Metuchin, N. J., without further notice. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 10 and 12 o'clock.
Mobile papers please copy.

WHEELOCK.—On Monday, July 9, at Millerton, Dutchess County, N. Y., WALTER W. WHEELOCK, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, 11th inst., from No. 179 Union-st., Brooklyn.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 7, after a severe and protracted illness, WILLIAM WILSON, of Kelso, Scotland, in the 48th year of his age.
His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 165 Pearl-st., on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
Kelso (Scotland) papers please copy.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 43.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1866.
The body of an unknown man was found at corner of Greenwich and Desbrosses streets, aged about sixty years, stout built, gray hair, gray eyes, good teeth, full face, five feet six inches high, dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, dark pants, good boots, white socks, dark plaid woolen shirt. Body at New-York Hospital.
For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 44.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.
The body of an unknown woman was found at No. 18 Clarkson-street, aged about thirty years, stout built, dark hair, full face, dressed as follows: Dark dress, white and black striped skirt. From statement made by her, she arrived from Ireland some six weeks ago; had run away from home.
For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 45.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.
The body of an unknown woman was found at New-York Hospital, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, light brown hair, light eyes, good teeth, full face, dressed as follows: No hat. Found on the person the following articles: A card in her pocket, with the name of Malone on it.
For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 46.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.
The body of an unknown man was found at Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face, dressed as follows: Blue heavy coat and vest, black heavy pants, full fall, gaiters, white socks, white shirt; died from the effect of the heat.
For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 47.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.
The body of an unknown man was found at Peck-slip, aged about twenty-five years, medium built, light hair and eyes, good teeth, full face, five feet six inches high, dressed as follows: No hat, black coat, dark vest, dark pants, shoes, white socks or stockings, striped shirt. Found on the person the following articles: Silver watch and paper in his pocket; supposed to be a Mormon that fell off the steamboat *Elm City*.
For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 48.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.
The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Laight-street, North River, aged about twenty-eight years, stout built, light hair, good teeth, full face, five feet ten inches high, moustache, dressed as follows: No hat, black frock coat, black vest, gray pants, good boots, white socks or stockings, gray undershirt, blue neck-tie. Found on the person the following articles: A receipt of Dr. Clow for medical attendance in the name of Mr. Olwell; gold ring on left small finger.
For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST PURGATIVE IN THE WORLD.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,
COATED WITH SWEET GUMS,
Superior to sugar,
Free from taste,
Never sicken or gripe.
The only vegetable substitute for calomel or mercury known to the world, and superior to all purgative, alterative or cathartic pills in general use.
THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,
REGULATE THE SYSTEM
AND PURGE
from the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, skin and other secretions all
DISEASED HUMORS.
Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.
RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

THE ZERO REFRIGERATOR,
WITH WATER COOLER COMBINED.
Will keep meats, fruits and vegetables from spoiling. Warranted the best refrigerator made.
ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

NURSE AGENCY.
Professional gentlemen and ladies' monthly and wet nurses can be obtained at reasonable terms, at L. & A. HANSEN'S, Cuppers and Leechers, 5 6th-st., near 3d-av.

$2,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the re-arrest of one ERNEST SUREAU LAMIRANDE, who escaped from the custody of a Deputy Marshal of the United States on the 3d of July inst. He is of a dark bilious complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slight build, very dark eyes, black hair, slightly touched with gray, had one tooth decayed and partly broken on left side of upper jaw; wore a full beard at the time of his escape, and was dressed in black; speaks no English. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EUROPEAN WAR MAP.

The war has begun and our NEW MAP of MIDDLE EUROPE, including PRURSSIA, AUSTRIA, ITALY, GERMANY, FRANCE, &c., is all ready, accompanied on the same sheet, by a fine map of the famous "QUADRILATERAL" in Venetia. Size, 34 by 26. Price of sheets by mail, 35 CENTS; mounted and varnished, 75 CENTS. Also ready, July 15,

THE EUROPEAN WAR CHART,

Containing maps of EUROPE, ITALY, GERMANY, the "QUADRILATERAL," fine portraits of Emperors, Kings and Generals, Treaties of 1815, Constitution of Germanic Confederation, Military Statistics, Governments of Europe, &c., &c. Sheets, 40 cents; mounted on rollers, 75 cents. Size, 28 by 38 inches.

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CHRISTINA ROSETTI'S
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Is destined to become very popular. It is just the book to read by the sea-shore, or under the shade of the "umbrageous trees."
"This collection of her Poems has afforded us a rare treat. Her 'Devotional Poems' have an exquisite grace about them, a sweetness which could only have been exhaled from a loving and suffering heart."—*Springfield Republican.*
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WITH
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U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

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ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th of April, 1866, decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital, has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The bonds, payable to bearer, are 500 francs, or $100, gold, each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris, or in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue, being at $66, (gold,) will give more than 7½ per cent. interest on the investment.

From 1873, $12,300 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those canceled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed, as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of the Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and coupons paid at the following banking houses:
Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Paris, France.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.
Messrs. Drexel & Co., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
Messrs. ——, New-Orleans.

Subscriptions also received by Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the objects of his mission to the reverend clergy and faithful of our diocese.

Given at New-York this 23d day of June, A. D., 1866.
JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

The venerable Catholic clergy throughout the United States and the Canadas (to expedite this good work) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof and forward the same, by draft or express, to the Central Office, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope, "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the bonds will be immediately transmitted to them.
ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

EXCHANGE OF N. C. BONDS.

STATE OF N. C., TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, June 27, 1866.

Under the authority of an ordinance of the Convention, ratified June 16, 1866, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of November, 1866, for the exchange of the principal of any bonds issued by the State prior to the 20th of May, 1861, for certificates of stock and other interests held by the State in various corporations. The principal of these are stocks in the following companies:

North Carolina Railroad Co.	$3,000,000
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co.	682,500
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co.	1,066,000
Western N. C. Railroad Co.	1,410,000
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co.	350,000

Second bonds secured by mortgages on the entire property of the following corporations:

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co.	$2,000,000
Western (Coalfield) Railroad Co.	600,000
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co.	181,164 88

The interest acquired by the purchaser of the stock of any corporation will not be greater than that of the holders of the like amount of the general stock of the same corporation.

The stocks belonging to the Literary Fund, e. g. the stock in the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Companies, and in various banks, are not included in this advertisement.

Bids at less than the par value of the stocks or other interests will not be entertained. Any premium realized will be applied in payment of past due coupons of the bonds delivered in exchange.

Copies of the law authorizing the exchange and more detailed lists of the stocks, &c., will be forwarded by the undersigned to applicants.

It is made my duty to accept those terms deemed most advantageous to the State and the option of rejecting any or all bids is reserved.
KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travelers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates *will cease to bear interest*, and will be paid on presentation to the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 12th instant, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $20,000, the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer-books will be closed Monday, the 9th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 62 BROADWAY, July 9, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 62 Broadway, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.
J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, due July 1, will be paid on the 2d, at the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City.
C. D. VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

$18,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property, improved; one sum of $8,000, the balance in sums to suit.
C. F. GILMAN, No. 113 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	109½	109¾	June, 7-30	103¾	104
Coupon, '81	109½	109¾	July, 7-30	103¾	104
5-20 Regist'd, '62	104¾	105	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113½
5-20 Coupon, '62	105⅝	105⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅝	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	104⅞	105¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112½
5-20 Coupon, '65	104⅝	105	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111	111½
10-40 Registered	98¼	98½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110	110½
10-40 Coupon	98⅜	98⅝	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108¼
Curr'cy Certifics.	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾
Gold	149⅝	149¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106¼
August, 7-30	103¾	104	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105¾	106

THE

COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL

CHRONICLE,

THE THIRD VOLUME

of this journal commences with the present month, (July, 1866.) All persons who desire to preserve THE CHRONICLE for binding should subscribe now, as it is frequently impossible to obtain back numbers complete.

The COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE enters upon the second year of its existence with the names of the leading houses in all classes of business upon its subscription list, and acknowledged to be the most complete and valuable paper of its kind published in the United States. It is issued every Saturday morning, at No. 60 William-st., by the publishers of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*.

Terms of subscription per year for the *Chronicle*, with *Daily Bulletin*, $12; for *Chronicle*, without *Daily Bulletin*, $10; for *Daily Bulletin* alone, $5.
WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
No. 60 William-st., New-York.

THE CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 156 Broadway.

ORGANIZED JULY, 1850.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1866	296,251 41
LOSSES UNPAID	NONE.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
EFFING'M TOWNSEND,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	ISRAEL CORSE,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
SILAS BRONSON,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
AMOS R. ENO,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN WATSON,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
GEO. GRISWOLD,	WALTER BARNES,
NOAH S. HUNT,	HENRY COFFIN,
THOMAS SMULL,	JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,	WILLIAM K. STRONG,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	J. H. HOLCOMB,
URIAH J. SMITH,	THOMAS H. FAILE,
	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

FINANCIAL.

Railroad Bonds negotiated and Railroad Iron furnished by contract. Address
THOMAS RAWLINGS,
Nos. 103 and 104 Gresham House,
Old Broad-st., London, England.

HENRY C. HARDY, JOHN GARNETT GUTHREY,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HARDY & GUTHREY,

BANKERS:
STOCK, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Have removed from 72 Beaver,
to 62 Wall-st., First Floor, New York,
where they will be pleased to receive orders for the purchase and sale of the various issues of
NATIONAL AND STATE BONDS,
RAILWAY AND OTHER SECURITIES;
GOLD AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
Collections made upon accessible points in the South, and elsewhere.
AUTHORIZED REFERENCE:
Moses Taylor, Esq., President, } National City Bank,
Benj. Cartwright, Esq., Cashier. } No. 52 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted		$1,236,514 25
Indebtedness of Directors	$14,750 53	
Banking-house		
Current expenses		48,000 00
Cash Items, including Revenue Stamps		17,391 08
Due from the following National Banks		113,632 46
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes		27,964 65
Other U. S. Securities		150,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand		184,790 00
Cash on hand, Circulating Notes of other National Banks and Checks		140,000 00
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of State Banks		91,676 39
Specie		2,036 00
Fractional Currency		17,255 70
Legal Tender Notes	$2,000 00	
Compound Interest Notes	341,470 00	
	145,190 00—	488,660 00
Total		$2,617,820 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$422,700 00
Surplus Fund		222,662 30
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$120,250 00	
Less amount on hand	60 00	
Amount outstanding		120,190 00
Individual deposits		1,816,850 67
Due the following National Banks		1 78
State Bank Circulation outstanding		9,704 00
Discount		8,702 96
Interest		9,435 24
Profit and Loss		4,128 58
Dividends unpaid		3,446 00
Total		$2,617,820 53

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the Pacific National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of July, 1866.
EDWARD HALL, Notary Public.
[Revenue stamp, canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the TENTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866.

RESOURCES—DR.

Temporary loans and bills discounted	$1,251,506 31	
Indebtedness of Directors	$40,000 00—	$1,291,506 31
Current expenses and taxes paid		24,379 60
Premiums		25,125 00
Cash items (including revenue stamps)		20,646 91
Due National Banks		108,663 77
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating Notes		1,036,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		333,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand		241,650 00
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks		60,913 00
Specie		2,546 17
Fractional Currency	126 75	
Legal Tender Notes	512,713 00	
Compound Interest Notes	225,340 00—	$738,179 75
Total		$3,880,610 51

LIABILITIES—CR.

Capital Stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$915,500 00	
Less amount on hand	1,600 00	
Amount outstanding		$913,900 00
Depositors and Banks		$1,807,728 87
Profits		158,981 64
Total		$3,880,610 51

I, JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 27th June, instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAS. VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL S. PIERSON,
WM. S. FAITOUTE,	CHAS. BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOS. B. PECK,
	JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 28th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was re-elected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, July 9, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF JERSEY CITY WAR BONDS.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 16th inst. at the office of the Comptroller, City Hall, for the sale to them of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund.
WM. CLARKE,
F. F. C. YOUNG, } Commissioners of
T. R. BENWELL, } Sinking Fund.
CHAS. H. O'NIELL,

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (7.30) seven and three-tenths coupons, payable July 15, inst., will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer, United States.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of "Profits" for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—14 SHARES OF PAPER MILL stock in the State of South Carolina, and 118 acres of land situated in Pennsylvania near the oil regions, or would exchange for South Carolina or Georgia State bonds or City of Charleston or Augusta bonds. Apply to JAS. LILLER, No. 11 College-place, New-York, or JOSH. G. THORPE, Graniteville, S. C.

$12,000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage on suburban property, worth $30,000; liberal commission will be paid for immediate use. Address B. & M., Station D, New-York.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.
D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 7, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third WEDNESDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,

No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

On and after the 2d day of July a Dividend of 5 per cent., free from Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., June 26.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) per cent., ex Government tax, payable on and after July 4, 1866.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1866.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending June 30, payable, free of United States tax, on and after July 18 next.

The semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, on the third mortgage bonds is also ordered paid, less United States tax, in anticipation, at the same time.

Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and those registered at Pittsburgh of the Treasurer in that city.

The transfer-books will close June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen July 19, thereafter.
By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day resolved that a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the business of the year, ending June 30, 1866, be declared, and that certificates be issued to customers entitled thereto, on and after August 15th prox.; also that SIX PER CENT. interest on all the outstanding scrip of the Company be paid on and after August 15; and a cash dividend to Stockholders of TEN AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after July 11, all free of Government tax.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., ROOM No. 69, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) per Cent. on their reduced capital ($250,000) out of the net earnings of the Company, payable at their office, on and after the 16th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 13th to 17th inst. inclusive.

Certificates of stock will require to be presented before the dividend checks are delivered.
By order.
C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 4 WALL-ST., July 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A CASH DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent. to stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand. Also a scrip dividend of FORTY PER CENT. to policy holders, entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st of September, 1866.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 25th inst.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to the 20th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank, held this day, a Dividend of 5 per Cent., free of all Government taxes, was declared out of the earnings of the last five months, payable on the 10th of July next. The transfer books will be closed after 3d to 10th of July.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND DEY STS., (NORTH RIVER BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after 5th inst.
N. C. MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 9.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

300 FOR SALE
At very low prices.
C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway,
Near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE SEEN AT PRIVATE STABLE, No. 135 East 21st-st., a pair of very stylish sorrel horses, 15½ hands, 7 and 8 years old; warranted sound and gentle in every respect; also a handsome open barouche, made by Lawrence, in good order, a fine double set of harness, and a French coupe, made by Binder, of Paris; the whole will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going to Europe.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles and bridles; also second-hand top buggy in good order, cheap for cash, at No. 59 Cedar-st.
TAYLOR & HICKS.

A SADDLE MARE FOR SALE—14 HANDS high, sound and kind. Apply at Coal Yard, No. 59 Cherry-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1866.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 18th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, and must be indorsed, "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.	No. 21. Zinc Paint.
No. 2. Pig Iron.	No. 22. Colored Paints, &c.
No. 3. Boiler Felting.	No. 23. Stationery.
No. 4. Gum Packing, &c.	No. 24. Fire Wood.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.	No. 25. Hickory, Ash, Plank, &c.
No. 6. Linseed Oil.	No. 26. White Pine.
No. 7. Lard Oil.	No. 27. Black Walnut and Cherry.
No. 8. Lumber.	No. 28. Mahogany.
No. 9. Tallow and Soap.	No. 29. Lanterns.
No. 10. Engineer's Stores.	No. 30. Lignumvitæ.
No. 11. Engineer's Tools.	No. 31. Dudgeons, Pumps, &c.
No. 12. Engineer's Instruments.	No. 32. Sour Flour Crucibles.
No. 13. Brick, Sand, &c.	No. 33. Patented Articles.
No. 14. WroughtIronPipes,	No. 34. Cotton and Hemp Packing, &c.
No. 15. Tubes.	No. 35. Engineer's Stores.
No. 16. Steel.	No. 36. Patented Articles.
No. 17. Nails and Bolts.	
No. 18. Copper.	
No. 19. Tin, Zinc, &c.	
No. 20. White Lead.	

The following are the classes by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 32, 34.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 33.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS will be received by the Street Commissioner, at his office, corner of Broadway and Park-place, until TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at eleven o'clock A. M., for plans, specifications and estimates for the erection of an aerial bridge at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. The span of Broadway between the curbs is forty-six feet. The span of Fulton-street between the curbs is twenty-five feet. The said bridge to be fourteen feet wide, not less than sixteen feet high at the underside, and the steps leading thereto to be five feet wide. All the materials for the said bridge to be of iron, except the platform, which will be of hard wood. The work to be made light and durable, in the best manner, and with the best materials.

Any further information in relation to the above, and blank proposals for the same, may be obtained at the office of the Street Commissioner. No bids will be considered exceeding the amount of the appropriation, viz., fifteen thousand dollars.

A diagram showing the position in which the bridge is to be placed may be seen at this office.

The Street Commissioner reserves the right to reject all bids that are not for the interest of the City.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

1,300 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.

5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.

1,040 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.

42 tons of Branch Pipes and other special castings.

Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bids must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water-Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Present Deposits	$3,000,000

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 C'TS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th instant.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.
WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.; SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York, have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, on all deposits entitled thereto, from five to five thousand dollars, payable on and after July 16.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 43,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PERSONAL.

C. S. M. HAS RECEIVED LETTER, AND written fully to W., as suggested. If letter does not reach, should write to Bible-house Station by 18th.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 746 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article.
Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

A GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS:
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
Heavy advance in MUSLINS
BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICE.
FINE MUSLINS, 14c., 16c. and 18c. a yard.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTAS, 4-4, ONLY 35c.
Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
10c. TO 15c. ON FLANNELS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
and 25c. to 75 a yard on CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.
N. B.—Country residents can have samples forwarded by mail for inspection, and can order by express, cash on delivery.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE.
Elegant French Summer styles, 25 per cent. less than regular prices for another week.
Mrs. GAYNOR attends personally at the upper store, and will be pleased to wait on ladies requiring particular orders. No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 657. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and Misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

MILLINERY.

TRAVELING BONNETS AND SUNDOWNS at half price at L. BINN'S immense millinery, No. 517 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. Bonnets at $5, worth $12; Straw Bonnets $1 each, worth $3; children's hats, $1; Turbins, $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC SAFETY THE FIRST LAW.—The attention of railway companies and the traveling public is called to the CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE, the simplest, cheapest and most effective safeguard ever applied, giving the engineer, conductor and brakeman the power to arrest the momentum of every train within its length. The use of this safeguard is rapidly increasing. It is now on the entire line to Chicago and St. Louis via Hudson River, Michigan Southern and Chicago and Alton railroads. Manufactured by
WM. G. CREAMER & SON,
No. 15 Platt-st., New-York.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complication of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

DUFFIELD'S
CELEBRATED HAMS,
The oldest and best brand—Established in 1837.
For sale to the trade, to arrive, by
CHARLES DUFFIELD,
No. 6,280 Post-office Drawer, Chicago, Ill.
McILVAINE BROTHERS, Agents, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

INODOROUS DISINFECTING FLUID OF 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Thousands of gallons were used in 1843 and '48 in the hospitals, prisons, hotels and private dwellings with unqualified success; it does not smell or stain, and may be sprinkled in sick rooms, water-closets, &c., and all effluvias instantly disappear.
For sale by the manufacturer,
J. W. FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN,
MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c. Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

GLASS LETTERS & SIGNS

Richly gilded and ornamented; European style; unsurpassed for beauty and lasting; numbers for residences, glass labels, frames, show cards, &c. Office, No. 107 Fulton-st.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 permonth. Those who have their certificates should make a new application.
L. BROWN, Solicitor. No. 1 Park-place.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

FOR SALE—The materials contained in the large four-story buildings Nos. 40, 42 and 44 Leonard-st. For particulars, apply immediately to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

IT HAVING BEEN REPORTED THAT the subscriber had retired from business, he would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that such is not the case, and that he still continues fresco painting and decorating. Orders received at No. 469 6th-av. and No. 746 Broadway, (corner Astor-place,) Room No. 5, third floor.
C. OTTO FUHT, Artist.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem, N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries. New-York offices of the Companies, No. 39 Broad-st., Room No. 22.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

PEACH CROP FOR SALE—FROM FIVE to eight thousand baskets, the product of a large orchard. Apply to
SAM'L T. BODINE,
No. 154 South 4th-st., second story, Philadelphia.

TIMBER.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A TRACT of timber, or would furnish a mill and saw on shares or by the thousand. Address M. J., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY
with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 300 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PEAT.

A working model of the
STAFFORD PATENT PEAT MACHINE
can be seen at the office of LAWTON BROTHERS, No. 81 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE 12¾X24 INCH CYLINDER horizontal stationary engine; variable cut off; Douglas' patent governor, nearly new; very economical; to be taken out to put in a larger one of same style. May be seen running at the works of the New-London Horse Nail Co., New-London, Conn.

PAPER MACHINERY FOR SALE—TWO Fourdrinier machines, 62 inches and 84 inches wide, and a large quantity of other machinery. Apply to Chelsea Paper Mills, Greenville, Conn., or to CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, AARON BRINKERHOFF, GEORGE S. PHILLIPS and ANDREW W. KETCHAM, Plaintiffs, against JOSEPH DES ROCHERS, Defendant. Summons—For a money demand on contract. [United States Internal Revenue 50 cent stamp, canceled.] *To the Defendant:* You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and of which a copy is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at my office, No. 243 Broadway in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest on the same from the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the cost of this action. Dated NEW-YORK, April 25, 1866.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on June 4, 1866.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
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NOTICE OF APPLICATION BY AN INSOLVENT for the purpose of exonerating his person from imprisonment, pursuant to article fifth, chapter fifth, title first, part second, of the Revised Statutes.—JOHN B. JOHNSON, of Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., insolvent, notice first published May 8, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. JOSEPH MULLIN, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the village of Watertown, in the County of Jefferson, N. Y., on the 23d day of July, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
BAGLEY & WRIGHT,
Attorneys for Insolvent, Watertown, N. Y.
my 9-law10wW

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FOUR SMART competent Protestant women; one as infant or grown children's nurse and seamstress; the other as French nurse for grown children and family seamstress; also a competent laundress; understands her duty fully; and a smart English chambermaid and waitress; will be found willing and obliging; have good reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 148 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's. A good selection of respectable competent help always on hand.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY or in Brooklyn by two experienced servants with first-class references—one as good thorough cook and laundress, the other as excellent waitress and chambermaid; will be found thoroughly neat and respectful. Apply at 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AND well educated Protestant, as lady's maid; has a knowledge of hair-dressing; or would act as nursery governess to young children; good testimonials. Apply for two or three days at No. 186 East 21st-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as seamstress and to do up-stairs work, or would take care of a child two or three years old, in City or country, at moderate wages. Apply at No. 56 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid, or would take care of grown children, and do light chamberwork; has five years' reference from last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at 28½ West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE widow lady, American, a situation as housekeeper for a widower or a family of two persons, in or out of the City; first-class reference given. Address Mrs. H. TAYLOR, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young English woman, with good reference, as nurse and seamstress; City or country, or to travel any part of the world; never sea-sick. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as good cook and to assist in the washing; either City or country; two years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 164 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young married woman as wet nurse: would be willing to go a short distance in the country with a nice family; her milk is 4 months old; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 437 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and well recommended woman in city or country; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; would do housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; is a good seamstress; is fond of the care of children; has good City reference. Call at No. 97 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 92 4th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WIDow as housekeeper or traveling companion. Address VIOLO, Station C.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 490 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable woman with an infant three weeks old. Can be seen at No. 385 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid in a private family; best of recommendations given. Apply at No. 3 Gramercy Park.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTAble widow woman, for a family or a few young ladies or gentlemen; can produce the best of reference; terms reasonable. Call at No. 266 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front.

WET NURSE'S SITUATION WANTED—By a very healthy, respectable young woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady as housekeeper, matron in a public institution or care of invalid. Apply at No. 153 West 18th-st.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF GOOD EDUcation and manners would like to obtain a position in a family, residing permanently in the country, as housekeeper, nursery governess, seamstress or companion; to a family about to travel this is an excellent opportunity of securing the services of an agreeable and very useful person; terms reasonable and references unexceptionable. Address Mrs. R. MORGAN, Brooklyn Post-office.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmhands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER boarding-houses, supplied with first-class servants of all nations; also, coachmen, waiters, farmers, porters, gardeners, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, A good fitter, wishes engagements by the day or week; would like a short engagement with a family in the country. Address DRESSMAKER, Station D.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION FOR a waitress and chambermaid who has lived with her some time, proving competent and faithful. Inquire, for three days, at No. 152 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, lately landed, as groom and coachman; can attend table if required; is willing to make himself useful; has nine years' reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 556 6th-av., corner of 22d-st., till suited.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG man, a situation as waiter, in a private family; can produce unexceptionable references; has no objection to town or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address P. N., No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience in the care and management of carriages and horses; can produce first-class reference. Address H. P., No. 80 West 28th-st., or Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; would take care of a horse; can milk and make himself useful; has the best of recommendations. Address W. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is perfectly acquainted with the care and management of horses; can give the best of references as to character and ability. Address, for two days, E. J. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; married, without incumbrance; if required, the wife as first-class waitress or plain cook; no objection to the country; good references given. Address W. W. W., Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, who is a thorough groom; lived five years in one place; is willing and respectful; has the best of City reference. Call or address M. W., No. 305 4th-av., or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take care of horses and work in a garden; can milk well and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address, for two days, F. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener; is not afraid of work; has good reference, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; he understands his business in all its branches; the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands the business thoroughly; good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 197 *Times* office.

DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG SURGEON, EDUcated abroad, wishes a situation in a retail drug-store; salary less an object than occupation. Address M. D., care Joseph Oliver, No. 43 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO DRUGGISTS—A COMPETENT DRUG clerk desires a situation; out of the City preferred. Address L. K. N., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WAR-MAP AGENTS, TO SELL OUR new Military Map of Middle Europe, with Map of the famous "Quadrilateral" on same sheet; (was published July 9;) mailed for 40 cents. And for our splendid European War Chart, ready July 15, containing a map of Europe, a map of Italy, a map of Germany, a map of the celebrated "Quadrilateral" in Venetia; fine portraits of Emperors, Kings and Generals; an abstract of the treaties of 1815; Constitution of the Germanic Confederation; military statistics, Governments of Europe, &c., &c. Price of colored sheets, 40 cents; mounted on rollers, 75 cents. Size, 28 by 38 inches.
H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers, No. 21 John-st.

WANTED—WELL RECOMMENDED SERvants immediately for the best situations in first-class families, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cook, wash and ironers, and houseworkers. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM; ONE who thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving in the City, and willing to make himself generally useful. Call at Fulton-av., first house above Grand-av.; house on hill, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, of good disposition, to attend an invalid lady, and willing to go in the country for the Summer. Such a one, with satisfactory references, may address Box No. 2,350 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SMART, PUSHING AND VALUable man, by an old wine and whisky house, who can control a good City and New-England trade; compensation liberal to the right man. Address X. X., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED INFANTS' nurse, Church of England preferred, to live in the country about twenty miles up the Hudson River. Apply, with satisfactory references, on Wednesday morning, at No. 21 West 32d-st., between 9½ and 10½ A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO TEND THE refreshment counter in the American Museum. the best of references required. Inquire after 12 o'clock, for JOHN COLLINS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 17 YEARS of age, to run errands and make himself useful in a store; must have good character and references. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. at No. 240 Front-st., New-York.

WANTED—LADIES TO QUILL SATIN RIBBON for shoe rosettes; neat hands only; work to be taken home. NEIL McCALLUM, No. 19 Spruce-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK FOR A small family spending the Summer 45 miles from the City. Apply on Wednesday, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 31 West 25th-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE SALE OF a popular paint in this City and State, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Address, with reference, W. H., Box No. 2,048 Post-office.

PRINTERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN WHO has some experience at case, to assist in make up. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, No. 1 Spruce-st.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED for the City of New-York, and in every part of the United States, by a first-class company, offering unusual advantages to agents and insurers. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 4,767 New-York City.

FIVE FARM HANDS WANTED, AT good wages, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at the Large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st. Also wanted, men lately landed.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE WHO is not under 12, and can give the best recommendations for industry, intelligence and good habits; must be able to read and write; pay $3 per week. Address in the handwriting of the applicant, BOY, Box No. 4,0[illegible] Post-office.

WANTED—SALESMEN; TWO ACTIVE, ENERgetic young men, for Western trade; those acquainted with hosiery and notions preferred.
RAMSEY & CARRINGTON, No. 94 Franklin-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 43 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, (8TH-ST.,) ALL the furniture, &c., contained in said house, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites in crimson satin, rosewood etagere, centre and fancy tables, chairs and easy chairs; walnut extension dining-tables, chairs; mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, sofas, tables, chairs, wardrobes, secretary bookcase, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, straw and hair mattresses, lace curtains, gilt frame mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues now ready at the auctioneer's office, 62 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF TOBACCO.

NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell on TUESDAY, July 17, 1866, at 11 o'clock, within their store, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:

1,160 packages Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
8 hhds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
1 case Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
Samples ready on the morning of sale.

For catalogues or further information, apply to Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.; M. RADER & SONS, Brokers, No. 160 Pearl-st.; or at the office of the Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—BY ORDER OF COMMOdore Chas. H. Bell, U. S. N., Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction at this yard, on THURSDAY, July 12, 1866, at 12 M., the following articles, viz.:

5,275 feet new leading and suction leather hose, with and without couplings.
6 lots second-hand leading and suction leather hose without couplings.
70 barrels tallow, 4 bales hogs' hair, a lot of cooking utensils, tools, &c.
Terms as usual.
EDW. HOOKER, Act. Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described lots, viz.:

TENTH-AV.—Two lots west side of 10th-av., 50 feet 5 inches north of 57th-st., each 25x100 feet.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., Lafayette-av., fourth house from Marcy-av., Brooklyn, handsome rosewood 7-octave piano, mahogany, oak and chestnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stoves, &c., &c.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer—Office No. 115 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF CLOTHING, FURNITURE, JEWELRY, &c., on WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866, at 10 A. M., at Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st., belonging to various estates.
H. E. DAVIES, Jr., Public Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building a sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Second—For paving with stone blocks Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Third—For paving with trap blocks Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue.

Fourth—For regulating and paving with stone blocks Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip.

Fifth—For building a sewer in Seventieth-street, between Third-avenue and a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.

Sixth—For flagging Ninth-avenue, west side, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-streets, full width.

Seventh—For flagging sidewalk in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.

Eighth—For laying crosswalk in Fortieth-street, between Third-avenue and Lexington-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

First—Both sides of Thirtieth-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Second—All the lots to the extent of half the block on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Third—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on either side.

Fourth—All the lots on both sides of Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip, to the extent of half the block on either side.

Fifth—All the lots on both sides of Seventieth-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.

Sixth—Four lots on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-streets.

Seventh—All the lots on the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth-street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth-street.

Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 10, 1866.

UNITED STATES
INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIFTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK,
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the annual lists, containing the assessments, valuations and enumerations, made and taken within this district, by the Assistant Assessors, for the year 1865, (including licenses expiring May 1, 1867,) will be open at this office for and during the space of *ten days* from the date hereof for examination, and that the Assessor will hear and determine during the space of *ten days* thereafter, relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations contained in said annual lists, and said list will be transmitted to the Collector within *ten days* after the expiration of the time for hearing appeals as aforesaid. *But no appeal will be allowed to any party duly assessed after the list has been transmitted to the Collector.*

And all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid should be made in writing, and should specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a deduction is requested, and should state the ground or principle of error complained of.
DAVID MILLER, Assessor.
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 563 BROADWAY, June 30, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said District, will remain open for the inspection of all persons for the space of ten days from the date hereof, and immediately thereafter for the space of five days, viz.: from the 12th to the 17th of July, I will sit at my office, Nos. 21 and 23 Bible House, Astor-place, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation, assessment or enumeration returned in said annual list.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of this District.

All appeals must be made in writing and state the particular cause, matter and thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of error complained of.
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER,
Assessor Seventh District, New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of July, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of August, 1866.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE OF ample means require a first-class salesman to attend to the Southern branch of their business; preference would be given to a merchant formerly in trade in that section of the country, who desires to establish himself here. To one having experience, acquaintance and knowledge of the business, a liberal arrangement would be offered. Address BEAVER-STREET, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—THE WHOLESALE glassware business of the late CHAS. DEBEVOISE. It is in a flourishing condition and affords an excellent opportunity for parties wishing to enter into an established and profitable business. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, No. 50 Vesey-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., or 2 to 4 P. M.
CHARLES SULLIVAN, Executor.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED WITH $15,000, in a safe, profitable and staple article. Full particulars given on interview with parties giving their real name. Agents and speculators need not answer; first-class references given and required. Address B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, N. Y.—A FIRST-class millinery establishment, doing a good business. For particulars apply to M. G. HALL, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, or to Messrs. VAIL & ELTING, Yonkers.

AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $1,000, WHO desires to join a person with an equal amount in starting a highly profitable business, may address B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

THREE COAL YARDS FOR SALE cheap, in consequence of the owner going to Europe. Apply immediately, to ADRIAN MULLER, 5 Pine-st.

A GENTLEMAN WITH LIMITED means desires to engage in an established business. Address A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BURKE, WOODRUFF & CO. expires this day by limitation. Messrs. ALBERT G. WOODRUFF and CHARLES MORGAN are authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
CHARLES BURKE,
ALBERT G. WOODRUFF,
CHARLES MORGAN.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WOODRUFF, MORRIS & CO., for the manufacture and sale of fur, wool and straw hats, at No. 19 Park-place and No. 16 Murray-st.
ALBERT G. WOODRUFF,
THEO. W. MORRIS,
CHAS. MORGAN.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a General Banking and Commission Business in gold, stocks, bonds and Government securities, under the firm name of CUSHMAN & HURLBUT, at No. 54 Wall-st.
JAMES STEWART CUSHMAN,
HENRY A. HURLBUT, Jr.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

JULY 1, 1866.—ON AND AFTER THIS DATE M. W. King ceases to be my agent, and I will not pay any debts contracted by him. H. THOMPSON, No. 79 East Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,696	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,300	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND..........SATURDAY, July 14
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, July 21
DENMARK..........SATURDAY, July 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN..........Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN..........Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class, $50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........19th July.
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........2d August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power....16th Aug't.
Further departures: September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE....LAMARIE....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.
VERA CRUZ...Capt. BELLARD..........Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO....Capt. GILBERTPIERRE..Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE....Capt. ....Saturday, Sept. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
Chief cabin, including wine..........$80
Steerage, with superior fare..........40
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP NAPOLEON III., FOR BREST and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, on SATURDAY MORNING, July 14, at 7 o'clock. This early hour is on account of the state of the tide on the bar. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6:30 o'clock, or they may sleep on board Friday night.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP JAVA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The JAVA, E. B. MOODIE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 11th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the JAVA from 11 to 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.
The PERSIA will sail 25th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..........July 14
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY..........July 18
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY..........July 21
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY..........July 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
The Company's 3, 3, G. 1. 1. Veritas iron screw steamship CIRCASSIAN, Thomas S. Ellis, Commander, 2,000 tons, and 1,200 horse-power, will leave from pier No. 20 North River (foot of Dey-st), for Antwerp, direct, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July.
Rates of Passage.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $62 50. Steerage, $37 50
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
For passengers intending to go to Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
Through bills of lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. SALEM & CO., General Agents, No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 21.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 4.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, July 21, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
TRIPOLI..........WEDNESDAY, July 11.
ALLEPPO..........WEDNESDAY, July 18.
MARATHON..........WEDNESDAY, July 25.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, E. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, July 18, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B., VIA EASTPORT.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship, RAPIDAN, W. B. EATON, Commander,
Will leave for the above ports on FRIDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 263 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:
OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to ——, Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, ——, New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On the 20th of July, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., with passengers and freight for their connecting steamer on the Pacific, the AMERICA, Capt. W. L. MERRY, due at San Francisco Aug. 12.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $175 to $200. | Second-class, $125. | Third-class, $65.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 11, from the Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
Shippers are notified that we shall not be prepared to receive freight for this ship until the morning of the SIXTH OF JULY.
For further particulars inquire at our office, on Company's pier, and No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship
CATHARINE WHITING,
S. F. BAKER, Commander,
Is loading at Pier No. 12, North River; sails SATURDAY, July 14, positively, at 4 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills Lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods shipped by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded, free of drayage, by Cape Fear Steamboat Line. Apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.
WORTH & DANIEL, Agents at Wilmington.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON..........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage..........$20
The favorite passenger steamship
FLAMBEAU, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
PIONEER LINE.
The first-class steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. J. CROWELL,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 14.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, July 14, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE..........THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR line, Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A SCHOONER, OF ABOUT 70 tons capacity. Dock foot of 38th-st., North River.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM EXCURSION AMONG THE ICEBERGS.
The steamship COMMERCE, under charge of Capt. J. W. DODGE, will leave Boston on the 25th inst., for an EXCURSION TO LABRADOR, touching at Sydney, C. B., St. Johns, N. F., and other places of interest, meeting, most probably, the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet, and returning by way of Charlottetown, P. E. I.
This excursion, being the thirteenth which Capt. Dodge has made to this locality, will afford one of the most healthy and pleasant ways of spending the month of August. The splendid shooting and fishing, the delightful scenery, the salubrious air and cool climate, the safety from cholera and other epidemics, all combine to render the excursion an extremely attractive one.
Good accommodations and attendance will be provided for passengers of either sex. Cabin passage, covering all expenses, $250. As the steamer will sail promptly on the 25th, places should be secured at once. For particulars address J. W. DODGE, Hampton Falls, N. H., or FRANKLIN SNOW & CO., No. 4 Commerce-street, Boston.
Tickets to be obtained of F. SNOW & CO.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS—CROSSETT'S GROVE.—The favorite steamboats CHICOPEE and HENRY SMITH, the barges ANNA and WILLIAM ROBERTS, and other groves' boats and barges such as desired. No. 382 West-st., near Christopher.
HENRY B. CROSSETT.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office Pier No. 19 North River.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 86 Bowery, between Stanton and Rivington sts. Call; save money; goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.
The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING—THE lower Hudson Steamboat Company's daily line of steamers will leave on and after THURSDAY, 12th inst., as follows: the SLEEPY HOLLOW, for Peekskill, will leave foot of Chambers-st. at 3:45 P. M., touching at 34th-st. at 4; stopping at Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Grassy Point; returning leaves Peekskill at 5:30 A. M., touching as above. The SUNNYSIDE, for Sing Sing, will leave the foot of Chambers-st. at 4:45 P. M., stopping at Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington and Tarrytown; returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., stopping as above. The SUNNYSIDE will also make an excursion trip to Sing Sing daily, leaving Chambers-st. at 9:30 A. M., touching at 34th-st. at 9:45; stopping at her usual stations, and returning to Chambers-st. at 4 P. M. Freight received at the company's dock, foot of Chambers-st. daily until 5 P. M.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—Fare 25 cents; freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. JULY.	LEAVE RED BANK. JULY.
Tuesday, 10, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 10, at 6¼ A. M.
Wednesday, 11, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 11, at 6¼ A. M.
Thursday, 12, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 12, at 6¼ A. M.
Friday, 13, at 4 P. M.	Friday, 13, at 7 A. M.
Saturday, 14, at 4½ P. M.	Saturday, 14, at 7 A. M.

Cards in *The New-York Daily Times*, No. 153 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 535 Hudson-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Sunday,	July 8,	9 A.M.	Sunday,	July 8,	3½ P.M.
Sunday,	8,	6½ P.M.	Monday,	9,	6 A.M.
Monday,	9,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday,	10,	6 A.M.
Tuesday,	10,	3½ P.M.	Wednesday,	11,	6½ A.M.
Wednesday,	11,	3½ P.M.	Thursday,	12,	6½ A.M.
Thursday,	12,	3½ P.M.			

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Montreal..........$11 40
New-York to Saratoga..........3 45
New-York to Syracuse..........5 05
New-York to Rochester..........6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls 8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEBECK, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 38 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, at 4 P. M., for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York *via* New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps, and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Bult's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 1.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:20, 5:20 and 6:30 P. M., and only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:20, and 6:30 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, situate in the town of Branford, Conn., about 6 miles from New-Haven and 3½ hours from New-York. The farm contains about 96 acres of fine land, is well watered and stocked with fine fruit. The mansion house (which is in fine order) was built for the owner's occupancy, and in the most substantial manner. There is also a large barn, carriage-house, farmer's house and cottage. The land is high, has a fine view of Long Island Sound, and unsurpassed scenery on every side. Branford is noted for its beautiful drives, fine roads and exceeding healthfulness of location. The furniture, most of which was made to order, farming utensils, stock, wagons, carriages, &c., will be sold with the place. For particulars and permits to view the premises, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE—A MOST DESIRABLE place, consisting of a fine house of eleven apartments, with modern improvements, stable, carriage-house, henneries, dry cellar, &c.; six acres of land highly cultivated, including large garden, with great variety of choicest fruit trees in bearing; plenty of shade and ornamental trees, lawn, &c.; one of the most complete, healthy and attractive places, within one hour of New-York and a few minutes of steam and horse cars; will be sold for $16,000, part remaining on mortgage, and offered solely on account of owner going South. Furniture, horse, carriage, cows, &c., &c., will also be sold. Further particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York; KING & BOND, Newark; or SMITH & BLACKWELL, Orange, N. J.

AN ELEGANT FARM, 100 ACRES, 7 acres wood; house 59 by 26; barn 30 by 36; corn-shed, &c.; apple orchard and all other fruits in abundance; 5 horses, 4 cows, 13 hogs, poultry, &c.; 11 acres Winter grain, 10 of oats, 9 of corn, 3½ of potatoes, 6 of buckwheat, 30 acres of meadow, carrots, turnips, &c.; 4 wagons, mowing-machine, harness, farming tools, &c.; 23 miles from New-York, 4 from Glen Cove and 4 miles from Oyster Bay, near depot; possession price for all, $8,000; half can remain on mortgage.
P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE NEW MANSION and country seat, 11 miles by rail from the foot of Chambers-st.; contains 16 acres beautifully laid out in lawn and garden, with many varieties of fruits; good outbuildings; for a gentleman's residence, unsurpassed within a radius of 15 miles around the City; within a short distance of the depot, and communication frequent with the City. For full particulars, and cards of admission, apply to W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468, and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts. One of the most desirable business properties now offered.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

LINDENWALD.—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 220 acres in Columbia County; also, valuable land and houses at Hall's Corners, near Tarrytown; also, the Seeley farm, 212 acres, on south side of Staten Island, six miles from Vanderbilt Landing, fronting on the beach, will be exchanged on fair terms for property in West Farms, Morrisania or Yonkers, Westchester County. Inquire of LEONARD W. JEROME, No. 46 Exchange-place, or CHARLES W. BATHGATE, Fordham.

FOR SALE—NINE THREE-STORY BRICK houses, Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 248 and 250 West 13th-st.; also, Nos. 21, 23 and 27 9th-av., the last a very desirable corner store. The above property rents for $8,500, is located in the Ninth Ward, in the vicinity of the great Gansevoort Market, covering about 30 acres of land. The property is rapidly improving in value, and is a most desirable investment for capitalists. Apply to
ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 233 West 34th-st.

BELMONT HALL, ON SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, FOR SALE.—Will be sold on the premises, on the 26th July, the above-mentioned property, consisting of about forty acres of land, together with the buildings and furniture. For further particulars address EDWARD HOLLAND, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone houses, on East 50th-st., new and complete; also, three do. on Lexington-av., two on East 51st-st., one on 2d-av., between 50th and 51st sts. N. B.—If you want to purchase or rent, you will find my office, No. 758 3d-av., the place.
JAMES ROWE.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately, for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M.; or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$23,500.—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stooped dwelling No. 13 East 30th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., for sale, including billiard-table, carpets, chandeliers, pictures and engravings, all new; possession immediately. Can be seen at any time.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM, IN THE town of Walkill, for sale cheap; between Middletown and Montgomery, near Scotchtown; 165 acres; roomy and convenient buildings; plenty of timber, fruit, &c. Inquire of P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st., or of JOHN J. HEARD, Goshen, N. Y.

FOR SALE IN NEW-ROCHELLE—VERY pretty residence, in an excellent location, five minutes' walk from depot, with fine shade trees and nearly an acre of land; three rooms on first floor; six bedrooms; spacious stable.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED —The country seat of the late J. B. Herrick, on the Hunter's Point road, Westchester County, 3½ miles from the Central Park. Apply to J. H. HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 113 Liberty-st. Rent $5,000 per annum.

A BEAUTIFUL SHORE-FRONT RESIDENCE—At Huntington, 35 miles on Long Island, with good two-story and attic dwelling-house of 9 rooms, one acre of land, with fruit, shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Price, $5,500. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, READY FOR OCCUPYING, in Jamaica, L. I., one hour's ride from the City Hall; 15 rooms in house; 4 acres of good land; will be sold cheap for cash or trade for improved City property. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 39 Cott-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT near the City, replete with every convenience, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash; the place is well worth $30,000; is perfectly healthy and easy of access. Address VILLA, Station D, New-York.

$3.500.—FARM 20 ACRES—GOOD LAND, choice fruit, two-story house, 12 rooms, barns, &c.; buildings worth the price asked; 25 miles in Jersey, one from station.
WELLING, No. 12 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., a two-story house, &c., near the beach and bay. Apply to FRANKLIN NORTON, on the premises, or GEORGE C. NORTON, No. 160 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

FOR SALE—FIVE TO SIX ACRES OF LAND AT Far Rockaway, fronting on beach and bay; good bathing; a party wanted to keep a tent and bathing houses on the beach. Apply to S. NORTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 216 WEST 35th-st., near 7th-av.; a first-rate location for a blacksmith or stabling purposes; also, floors to let. Apply to McGRATH & BEAVER, No. 300 9th-av.

SPLENDID FARMS NEAR SOMERVILLE, Boundrook and Whitehouse, from 50 acres upward; also, beautiful country seats at Summit, Chatham and Madison; bargains. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES, half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset depot. Apply to STEPHEN SCHENCK, on the premises.

SEND FOR FARM REGISTERS, OF over 1,000 farms, in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland and Delaware. TOWNSEND & CO., No. 123½ South 4th-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BRICK COTTAGE House, in good order, No. 288 West 24th-st. Price only $4,760; ground rent, $70. Apply to WM. F. DELEGAR, Long Room, Stock Exchange, No. 12 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, ONE IN 38th-st., New-York, three in 36th-st., two in Greene-st., six City lots, two houses in East Houston-st. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM WOODBRIDGE, N. J., 70 acres, with crop, stock, &c. Price $11,500. Address S. STEINHAUSER, No. 36 Murray-st., New-York.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

WANTED—A FRUIT FARM, PLEASANTLY located, near water preferred, with good improvements, within a reasonable distance of New-York. Address, with full particulars, also price, &c., C., No. 114 North Green-st., Baltimore.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEASIDE BOARDING AND BATHING.—At West Hampton, L. I., seven miles from the railroad at Riverhead and sixty miles from New-York, I have just finished a new house for Summer seaside boarding; the rooms are commodious; the house is within a few minutes' walk of the ocean, where the bathing and fishing are unsurpassed; orchards and groves afford shade for croquet and other games; no cooler spot can be found; persons will find it desirable to bring thick clothing for morning and evening; cars leave James-slip, New-York, and South Ferry, Brooklyn, about 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and persons addressing me will be met on arrival of the trains at Riverhead.
MORT. D. HOWELL.

SAVIN ROCK HOUSE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL Summer resort, located immediately on Long Island Sound, and four miles from New-Haven, is now open for the reception of visitors. The salt water bathing, boating, fishing and the drives are unsurpassed. Stages leave New-Haven depot. A. W. RENSHAW, Proprietor, West Haven, Conn.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.
THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Rooms can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors.
B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A SMALL COTTAGE at Clifton, Staten Island, in an exceedingly pretty location, bordering on the lower bay, with sandy beach; the neighborhood is the best, and being situated on one of the handsomest places of the island makes it very private; it has a good stable, bathing house on the shore, and about three acres; the stage passes the door every hour; it will be rented to a select family only. For further information apply to A. B. JANIN, No. 27 William-st.

A COUNTRY COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED, for the season, at Rumsom, N. J., near Long Branch, situated in a very pleasant locality, and within two hours' ride from New-York by steamboat and cars; can accommodate two small families if necessary. For particulars address J. KING, No. 223 West 12th-st., or call after 6 o'clock P. M.

FLOORS TO LET.—PARLOR, KITCHEN AND three bed-rooms, with gas, water and grate, at $18, $20, $24 and $26 a month. Also, cottages, brick and brown-stone dwellings for sale and to let, at McCAHILL & CO.'S Real Estate Exchange, No. 671 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN, A snug cottage; good garden, fine shade trees, river view, one mile from depot; rent $125 per month. Also, a large house, fully furnished, gas and water; will rent for two months or longer. Apply to J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—THOSE WELL-LIGHTED and well-ventilated offices at No. 72 Beaver-st., recently occupied by us, will be let separately or together, with or without desks, at a low price. Apply to HARDY & GUTHREY, No. 62 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—AT RYE, FOUR MINUTES' walk from the depot, with barn, carriage-house and cottage for coachman; if desired, a good cow and the fowls can go with the place. For further particulars, inquire of LEWIS B. LODER, No. 313 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR the Summer, at Flushing, L. I., within five minutes' walk of depot. For terms apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

STEAM POWER TO LET—FIRST FLOOR and lofts on Canal-st., near Broadway, 1 to 20 horse.
P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, ROOMS FURNISHED newly and comfortably, at No. 149 East 9th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SECOND OR THIRD story of a store, suitable for a hardware agency. Address, stating location and terms, A. B. S., care of No. 249 Pearl-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity; reference exchanged. Address A. H. C. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR persons; location preferred in or near Washington-av., Brooklyn. If two desirable rooms could be engaged with a small private family, would expect to remain, if mutually suited, from September until May next. Address, stating particulars, BLOOMFIELD, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

PARTIES WISHING ELEGANT SUITES of rooms, with private table, can secure them for the Winter in a superb private house, fashionably located, by addressing ATHOS, Station D.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOARDING AT LAKE MAHOPAC.
Two or three families or single persons can obtain good board at a farm-house, pleasantly located, fronting the lake. Pure air, milk and vegetables, and pleasant rambles; wagon-house and stable attached. Apply to Dr. CARMAN, on the premises, or at No. 117 East 24th-st., near 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TEN OR TWELVE persons can be accommodated with first-class board in a large two-story and attic double brick house, well shaded, with very cool rooms and good table, at North Granville, Washington County, N. Y. House well furnished, including a Chickering piano. Excellent and noted lake fishing within 7 to 15 miles of the house; also a fine stream running near the house, affording ordinary fishing. Livery-stable in the village. Price for adults, $7 per week. Refer to J. BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE PASSAIC HOTEL, situated in Chatham, N. J., on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes' walk from the depot, and one hour from New-York, having been thoroughly refitted and furnished, is now open for the accommodation of boarders. Splendid resorts for hunting and fishing in the neighborhood. Apply to G. NICHOLSON, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York; or G. KENT, Proprietor, Chatham, Morris County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT HUNTER, N. Y., among the Catskills. Rooms cool and pleasant, shady drives and walks in the vicinity, within a few miles of Cauterskill and Hayne's Falls, and near the famous trouting streams of the Clove. For particulars, address or call on J. W. AMERMAN, No. 90 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at a pleasant residence on the Hudson. The house is situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of the river, and about fifteen minutes' walk from steamboat landing and railroad depot. References given and required. Address ANN E., Sing Sing, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED IMMEDIATELY, at a first-class farm-house, 2 miles from Columbia Springs, 1 mile from Hudson and Boston Railroad depot and Post-office, and not far from Hudson; quiet; vegetables; milk. For particulars address C. E. M., Box No. 470 Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ONE HOUR FROM THE City by the railroad, 7 minutes' walk from depot; rooms large and well furnished, board good, neighborhood pleasant; 6 or 10 persons can be received at from $12 to $20 per week. Inquire of PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY, having more room than desired, can give excellent accommodation to small parties without servants; house beautifully situated 17 miles from the City. Address E. B., Box No. 85 Post-office, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms can be obtained at Cornwall, Conn., among the mountains; price $8 to $10. Address L. F. DUDLEY. Reference, Augustus Belknap, Jr., No. 77 John-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE FINEST LOCATION in Orange, N. J., the second story, including two front rooms, opposite Grace Church. Apply at No. 2 South-st., or on the premises, Main-st., Orange.

COUNTRY BOARD AT SUMMIT, N. J.— Two pleasant rooms with board; references exchanged. Address DAVID WOOD, Summit, or E. A. DOTY, No. 123 William-st., New-York.

PRIVATE BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—Three or four families can obtain board at moderate rates at the Texido Mansion, Flushing, L. I.; the grounds are extensive and well shaded, with a fine view of Flushing Bay and River; it is within one hour of the City; twelve trains running daily. For particulars apply on the premises, or address
Mrs. J. FOWLER, Box No. 13 Flushing Post-office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Reopens for Summer board, by day or week, July 16; finest air, location and scenery; extensive and well-kept grounds, groves, walks and ponds; graveled roads for drives; direct access by day and night boats, Harlem and Hudson River Railroads; rooms regular; reference to guests of last season; send for circular.
Prof. S. T. FROST.

SUMMER BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A family of six or eight, or two small families can find good rooms and board in a private family residing 1½ miles from the village; house pleasantly situated on high ground; stabling accommodations, if required. Apply to WM. F. PALMER, on the Cove Road, Stamford.

PERSONS DESIRING BOARD IN A first-class private boarding-house can find good accommodations in a pleasant location, a few minutes' walk from Cozzens's West Point Hotel. For particulars address A. MEARNS, Jr., Buttermilk Falls, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD AT ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.— 2 large and airy rooms to let, with board; house first-class, and situated one mile from North Orange and a few minutes' walk from Valley Station, and surrounded with woods. Stabling accommodations. Address at once K., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.— Families wishing board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations, immediately, in the large farm-house of the late Charles Underhill; best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

BOARD AT SARATOGA.—PARTIES DESIRING board for the Summer can find large and elegantly furnished rooms, with first-class board in a private family, by addressing A. H., Box No. 637 Post-office, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND, ONE HOUR from Wall-st., in a private family; a small party not exceeding four persons, of desirable boarders, will be well accommodated. Address Room No. 3, basement, No. 30 Broad-st.

NOW OPEN—COYTESVILLE SUMMER boarding-house; mountain air; shady; good water; $10 per week; 1½ miles from Fort Lee; steamer A. WINANTS, foot of Spring-st., 4 times a day. J. COYTE.

A FEW PERSONS CAN FIND GOOD board in Montgomery, Orange County. For terms address A. MOWBAY, No. 314 3d-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will take four or five parties to board; beautiful location. Call or address No. 131 Morris-av., Elizabeth, N. J.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMMODATIONS in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—IF THE PERSON WHO took the pocket-book containing diamonds and pearls, from No. 11 John-st., will return it with contents, $1,000 will be paid and no questions asked. RICHARD OLIVER & CO. Box No. 2,880 Post-office.

$20 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN, AND no questions, for the recovery of a black leather VALISE, marked O. H. Bowler on the bottom, taken from the steamer *Plymouth Rock* on the 7th inst. O. S. FELT, No. 455 Broome-st.

LOST—PASS-BOOK 20,764, ISSUED BY INSTITUTION for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. The finder will please leave the book at the Bank.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Italian Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 38th and 39th sts., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
The great American artist,
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by
Miss KATE PENNOYER, Mr. C. K. FOX, AND THE GREAT PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾, in the new, gorgeous and dazzling comic pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL,
replete with the most
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours, the
CAROLINA TWINS,
inseparably joined together, yet easy and graceful in their movements, pronounced by all the
GREATEST CURIOSITY IN THE WORLD.
Just added, a splendid specimen of a
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 5 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA,
200 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS,
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE from HONG KONG,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
MEXICAN HORNED FROGS, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,
PORTRAITS OF CELEBRATED INDIVIDUALS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1866.
Third night at this theatre of Boucicault's celebrated drama,
THE OCTOROON, THE OCTOROON,
THE OCTOROON, THE OCTOROON.
Presented with new scenes and effects by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong, and a cast which for uniform excellence is believed equal to any ever given the drama.
Zoe, the Octoroon..........Mrs. EMILY JORDAN
Dora Sunnyside..........Miss KATE NEWTON
Mrs. Judge Peyton..........Mrs. SAUNDERS
Dido, slave cook..........Mrs. ELDRIDGE
Minnie, Miss SINCLAIR; Grace, Miss HARRISON; Miss Claiborne, Miss BROWN.
Salem Scudder..........Mr. FRANK LAWLER
George Peyton..........Mr. G. H. CLARK
Jacob McCloskey..........Mr. FRANK MORDAUNT
Wa-no-tee, an Indian..........Mr. JOHN B. STUDLEY
Uncle Pete, a slave..........Mr. JAMES T. WARD
Mr. Sunnyside..........Mr. A. W. FENNO
Col. Poindexter, an auctioneer....Mr. E. T. SINCLAIR
Ratts, Captain of the Magnolia....Mr. W. H. WALLIS
Thibodeaux..........Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL
Paul..........Miss T. HARRISON
Lafouche....Mr. Burke | Caillou..........Mr. Peek
Jackson....Mr. Lewis | Claiborne..........Mr. Ponisi
Solon..........Mr. Fisher
Planters, Slaves, Deck Hands, &c.
Act I.—Terrebonne Mansion and Lawn.
THE JUDGMENT—THE DARK HOUR—THE RESOLVE.
Act II.—The Boat Landing on the Mississippi.
THE DEATH OF PAUL.
Act III.—Hall at Terrebonne Mansion.
THE AUCTION SALE OF SLAVES.
Act IV.—BURNING OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA.
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THE LAST THAT WAS SEEN OF WA-NO-TEE.
This delightful drama, accorded the first position in the Boucicault repertory, can only be played during this week.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS..........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THE MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
No postponement on account of the weather.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PROF. LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st. and 6th-av., Central Park. BALLOON ASCENSION. Price of Ascension from $1 to $3. HARRY LESLIE in his wonderful feats. Orchestral concert on WEDNESDAY, at 2 P. M. Open every day. Admission 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

FREE CONSULTATION.
DR. A. ROSENBERG,
Who has had a long experience in private diseases, cures the greatest sufferer in a wonderfully short time. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weaknesses will be effectually cured, otherwise they will never enjoy the blessings of a family. Ladies' private diseases and monthly irregularities will be cured without fail. Office No. 54 Ludlow-st., near Grand-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer or the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL, UNDER THE exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the radical cure of Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Varicocele, Hernia, and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 8 and 9, and 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 evenings. A lecture on the Immediate Cure of Stricture, addressed to his surgical pupils by Dr. D. Price 10 cents. Apply to EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.— Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1.50. E. WARNER, Publ'sr, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient can see none but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
SIXTH WEEK
of the highly successful engagement of
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 11,
will be presented with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES, AND
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
John Brougham's great extravaganza entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
Don Christoval Colon, *alias* Columbus, a clairvoyant voyager, whose filibustering expedition gave rise to a world of speculation
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
Columbia, a national debutante, her first appearance on any stage....MISS EMILIE MELVILLE
Ferdinand, King of Arragon—an arrogant, aggressive and progressive monarch of rather a speculative turn..........MR. J. C. DUNN
Cardinal de Fonseca, keeper of the king's conscience, and court spiritual adviser generally, therefore naturally opposed to Columbus and the spread of knowledge. Mr. J. G. Burnett
Fernando de Talavera, an old picture, very much improved by time..........Mr. W. S. Andrews
Luis de St. Angel, a contented office-holder, pursuing the even tenor of his way..........Mr. J. Hurley
Alonso de Quintanella, a courtier of much lower note..........Mr. Gledhill
Previous to which, the beautiful comedietta, entitled
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Characters represented by Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., Mr. W. S. Andrews, Miss Lena Prentice, Mrs. Walcot, Miss E. Johnson, &c.
Doors open at 7½—commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
FIFTH WEEK
OF THE
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
of the popular Hibernian Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 11, 1866, the performance will commence with the interesting Hibernian picture of
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
RAGGED PAT..........MR. DAN BRYANT
With the song of "Paddy's the Boy."
Dan O'Carolan..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Neil O'Carolan..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Judy O'Trot..........Mrs. John Sefton
Honor O'Carolan..........Mrs. Mark Smith
To conclude with the amusing Hibernian farce entitled
MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.
LARRY HOOLAGHAN..........MR. DAN BRYANT
Susan, (with song,)..........Miss Rosa Cooke
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, Sam. Lover's famous Irish drama entitled
RORY O'MORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON, and farewell performances in America of the MARVELOUS RAVELS.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866,
FOR THE LAST TIME BUT ONE,
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Will likewise be presented for the last time the screaming and amusing pantomime of
SIMON'S MISHAPS:
Also, by request, for the last time, the beautiful Spanish Ballet Divertissement of
LA FLEUR DE VALENCE.
Last appearance but two on the Trapeze of the GREAT GYMNAST ARTISTE
YOUNG AMERICA.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) last night but two of the RAVELS—TRAPEZE, ELOPEMENT, THE MARTINETTES and RAOUL.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sheridan Corbyn..........Manager
Triumphant success of the wonderful
BUISLAY FAMILY,
who will execute a variety of new and startling feats, including for the first time the daring
DOUBLE L'ESCHELLA PERILLEUSE,
AND THE
SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
Concluding each evening with the comic pantomime of the
VILLAGE APOTHECARY.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
Senor G. CHIARINI..........Director of Amusements
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, At 2½ P. M.
ENTERTAINMENTS EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1866,
The marvelous Senegambian Pupils,
BELEN and TEODORO CUBA,
The Great Bareback Rider,
SIGNOR SEBASTIAN,
and the Superb Triple Troupe of DARING EQUESTRIANS, SKILLFUL GYMNASTS and PEERLESS ACROBATS, in their intensely SENSATIONAL PERFORMANCES.
SENOR CHIARINI'S MAGNIFICENT STUD OF TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.
First week of the serio-comic Pantomime of
THE BEAR AND THE SENTINEL.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE AND BURLESQUE ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS,
Numbering eighteen star performers.

MRS. G. F. TYRRELL, THE WELL-KNOWN actress, late of the Broadway Theatre, is ready to make an engagement with any reliable manager for the Fall and Winter season. Address C. T. PARSLOE, Dramatic Agent, No. 566 Broadway, Room No. 5, corner of Prince-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY PIANO-FORTE.
Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.
Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.
(Established 1829.)
A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Also, the Mason & Hamlin Portable Organs. Forty-five different styles. Prices, $75 to $1,000 each. M. & H. have been awarded fifty-two highest premiums for important improvements and general superiority in this class of instruments.
They invite the closest scrutiny and comparison of their work by the best judges, and are gratified that they can refer with confidence to nearly every organist of note in the City for testimony to its superiority.
Second-hand Melodeons and Organs, of American and foreign manufacture, at low prices. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

MUSIC, MUSIC, MUSIC.—PIANO, VIOLIN, guitar, singing. No. 152 West 26th-st., (new number 242.) Circulars at No. 257 Broadway, (new number 242.) Circulars at No. 257 Broadway, No. 543 Broadway and No. 92 4th-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS TO let and sold on monthly payments, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

PIANOS.—STEEDMAN'S NEW SCALE PIANOS, fully warranted for five years, at No. 79 West 14th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A FEW BOYS, TO COMPLETE A class of six, in mathematics, book-keeping, penmanship, composition, and any or all of the English branches. N. B.—Any person of neglected education, desirous of private instruction, may address Box No. 36 Greenpoint Post-office.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars apply as above. Miss B. will be at home after Sept. 6.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—One of the most pleasant and healthy locations in the country. Pupils can remain through the Summer vacation. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

GERMAN.—LESSONS IN GERMAN, BY A gentleman late Professor at Berlin. Apply to J. T. H., No. 30 East 14th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—22 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL AGENCY —N. H. CAMP, successor to J. A. Nash & Co., No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York. A lady teacher wanted for higher English; also one for vocal and piano music. Teachers that expect to obtain positions through this Agency this Fall should apply soon. Employers supplied free of charge.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING, and an excellent housekeeper, is desirous of obtaining a situation to instruct in the English branches and music; would not object to taking entire charge of household matters in a widower's family; best of references given and required. Address W. H. S., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

MEETINGS.

PORTLAND RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The General Committee of one hundred members will meet daily at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Chamber of Commerce, until further notice. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested.
S. B. CHITTENDEN.
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., } Secretaries.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

WHITE and WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH,) the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the issue to the above Railroad Company of bonds to the amount of $320,000, to which they were entitled on the completion of this section of their road.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.

The Secretary has also ordered the issue of bonds to the amount of $640,000 to the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, which had fallen due owing to the completion of one quarter of the work on a section of twenty miles of the road, the cost of which has exceeded $1,015,000.

PAYMASTERS RELIEVED.

An order has been issued from the War Department relieving from duty in the Division of Referred Claims of the Pay Department, Lieut.-Cols. B. P. DODGE, in charge of the division, W. H. JAMESON and G. B. ELY, and directing the muster out of the service of these officers on the 20th inst. These Paymasters are relieved and ordered to be mustered out of the service because in the evidence they gave at the trial of Lieut.-Col. PAULDING, they testified to having transferred funds deposited to their credit from one bank to another, as they did not construe the order of the Paymaster-General in the sense of forbidding such transfers in certain cases, thus tending to justify Col. PAULDING in his breach of the order in question. Col. J. S. HODGE, who has been discharging the duties Chief Paymaster of the District of Washington since the arrest of Col. PAULDING, has been assigned to the position; and Col. W. B. GIBSON, Inspector of the Pay Department, has been assigned to the position of Chief the Referred Claims Division, formerly occupied by Lieut.-Col. DODGE; and Lieut.-Col. TAYLOR has been directed to relieve Lieut.-Col. W. H. JAMESON.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

The efforts made here within the last two days and at the meeting to-night, for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire, are meeting with generous responses.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....TUESDAY, July 10, 1866.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN CANADA.

Mr. STEWART offered a concurrent resolution requesting the President to interpose the good offices of the United States to procure the release and discharge of citizens of the United States now held in the Canadas and elsewhere, under the authority of the Government of Great Britain, charged with participation in the so-called Fenian movement.

Mr. STEWART wished the immediate consideration of the above.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it ought to go to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. STEWART it was laid over for the present.

THE ALABAMA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

Mr. POLAND introduced a bill to extend the time to the Alabama and Florida Railroad for the payment of duty on railroad iron, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE SENATE RULES.

Mr. GRIMES called for the reading of the forty-eighth rule of the Senate. The rule was read. It recites the classes of persons who are entitled to be present on the floor of the Senate during the session, and exclude all others.

Mr. GRIMES said this rule had been frequently violated recently, and he wished to give notice that in the future he would call for its rigid enforcement.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

A bill to grant the privileges of the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia to persons who became insane while in the Quartermaster's or Commissary's Department of the Army was passed.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the House bill to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to change certain Judicial Districts. As amended by the Judiciary Committee, and reported from it. The bill provides:

SEC. 1. That hereafter the Supreme Court of the United States shall consist of one Chief-Justice and eight Associate Justices.

SEC. 2. That the First and Second Circuits shall remain as now constituted; that the Districts of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware shall constitute the Third District; that the District of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina shall constitute the Fourth Circuit; that the districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas shall constitute the Fifth Circuit; that the districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee shall constitute the Sixth Circuit; that the districts of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin shall constitute the Seventh Circuit; that the districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas shall constitute the Eighth Circuit; and the districts of California, Oregon and Nevada shall constitute the Ninth Circuit.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had been instructed by the Judiciary Committee to move the following amendment as a substitute for the first section:

"That no vacancy in the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court shall be filled by appointment until the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to six; and hereafter the said Supreme Court shall consist of the Chief-Justice of the United States and six Associate Justices, any four of whom shall constitute a quorum; and the said Court shall hold one term annually at the seat of Government, and such adjourned or special terms as they may find necessary for the dispatch of business."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment as an additional section that he Chief-Justice, with the approval of the Court, may appoint a Marshal, who shall receive the salary of $3,000 a year, and pay all the fees he collects into the Treasury of the United States; which was disagreed to.

The bill as amended was then passed.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Mr. HOWE called up the Niagara Ship Canal Bill, but at the request of Senators the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported back several petitions for the increase of pay to army officers, and asked for their discharge from the further consideration, which was so ordered.

PUBLIC LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. SAULSBURY introduced a bill to amend the act to grant the right of preëmption to certain purchasers of the Loscal Ranche in the State of California, which, on motion of Mr. CONNESS, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The amendment is as follows: Provided that not more than one hundred and sixty acres shall be entered or purchased of the Government by any one person under or by virtue of the provisions of said act.

THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill for enlarging the public grounds surrounding the Capitol, which was passed. It provides that the public grounds surrounding the Capitol shall be enlarged according to the plan approved by the Committees on Public Buildings of the Senate and House of Representatives respectively, which plan is hereby directed to be deposited in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior, by extension between First-street east and First-street west, in the following manner:

Northwardly to the south side of North B-street, and southwardly to the north side of South B-street, including, in addition to so much of the reservations, avenues and streets as are necessary for such extension, the two squares designated on the plan of the City of Washington as Nos. 687 and 688 respectively.

SEC. 2. Provides that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to purchase from the owner or owners thereof, at such price, not exceeding its actual cash value, as may be mutually agreed on between the Secretary and such owner or owners, and not exceeding the appraisal made by the Commission of Nine in their report to ROBERT OULD, United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, on the 21st day of January, 1861, such private property as may be necessary for carrying this act into effect, the value of the property so purchased to be paid to the owner or owners thereof out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, on the requisition of said Secretary; provided that before such payment shall be made, the owner or owners of the property purchased shall, by good and sufficient deed or deeds, in due form of law, and approved by the Attorney-General of the United States, fully release and convey to the United States, all their and each of their several and respective rights in said titles to such lands and property so purchased.

The third section authorizes the appraisement of such property as the Secretary of the Interior and the owners shall be unable to agree as to price.

The seventh section appropriates $50,000 for filling up and enlarging the public grounds as enlarged.

REANNEXATION OF ELEXANDRIA.

Mr. WADE called up the bill to repeal the act retroceding to city and county of Alexandria to the State of Virginia, which was discussed by Messrs. WADE, HENDERSON, STEWART, SAULSBURY, HOWARD and HAINES, after which it was postponed until to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

CALIFORNIA LAND TITLES.

Mr. CONNESS called up the bill to quiet land titles in the State of California, for the purpose of concurring in all but one of the House amendments.

The Senate non-concurred in the last amendment of the House.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Mr. HOWARD called up the joint resolution giving the right of way to the Union Pacific Railway and its branches through military reservations, which was, on motion of Mr. GRIMES, referred to the Military Committee.

The Senate, at 4:30 P. M., went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill came up first as the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. WENTWORTH addressed the House in an hour's speech, in which, speaking from an agricultural point of view, he favored a change of the present Tariff Law, although he did not profess to be strongly in favor of the pending bill. He feared that with the high price of gold it would prove to be prohibitory. He deprecated the mixing up of a tariff with politics. He thought that Congress should fix the amount of revenue to be raised, and then that a commission composed of one farmer, one manufacturer and one merchant should apportion it among the interests they represent. He advocated especially the grain, wool, flax and stock-growing interests of the West.

Mr. MORRILL next addressed the House, defending the bill generally, but asserting that the demand for a higher tariff came less from New-England than from other quarters. The bill, if objectionable in some points, could be amended in the Senate, and, at all events, Congress should not, and he believed would not, adjourn until some Tariff Bill was passed, even if it had to sit until December next. His own idea was that a moderate increase of the duty on iron would have been the wisest course to adopt; but others, to whose prudence and judgment he had to defer, thought differently, and he trusted they would now stand by their opinion. He had not expected that Congress would be called upon to increase the tariff except upon wool, and it should be merely compensatory upon woolens. On the other hand, he had even hoped for some reduction upon many articles of foreign growth or production. But the action of Congress interdicting any measures for retiring the redundant paper money except to a very limited amount, and the unexpectedly reluctant action of the Secretary of the Treasury in exercising even what power he had, had changed the whole aspect of financial affairs. The rates proposed in this were not near so high as those proposed by the Revenue Commission; for instance, that Commission proposed 1¼ cents per pound on bar iron, while the Committee reported but 1¼ cents; 3 cents on sheet iron, while the Committee reported but 2½ cents; 8 cents on chains less than a quarter of an inch in diameter, while the Committee reported but 5 cents; 8 cents on galvanized iron, while the bill proposed only 4½ cents, and so on with various other articles. There was the usual amount of hue and cry from the free-trade quarters, from millionaires enriched by foreign trade. Hired "hack writers" were particularly active in defaming this matter. New-York appeared to be the centre from whence most of these denunciations emanated. That City was the prolific mother of free-trade pamphleteers. But that City had other interests than those of foreign commerce. It was the seat of a great diversity of manufactures and of the mechanic arts. He would gladly do anything to restore the shipowners of the country to their former prestige; but they ought not to require legislation for their exclusive benefit, and to the detriment of the whole country. Let all parts of the country prosper; but if one part of the country only can grow at the same time, should not a new State in the West be preferred, with half a million of people, rather than add that number to a City already so swollen in numbers that it sometimes threatens to withdraw that fealty which is due to its own State? He had no doubt that the House would fix the duty upon railroad iron satisfactorily. There was no time now to present a new bill, if this one should be rejected. The Senate would, without doubt, speedily remove the objections to the bill, and with some little pruning, if the currency remained in anything like its present proportions it would yield as much revenue and more than the existing law did. In conclusion, Mr. MORRILL said that Congress had now been in session more than seven months; after labors the most incessant, and after the disposal of questions of unprecedented gravity, we find ourselves exhausted and anxious to return to our respective homes. We must not be too eager to rush to the field of politics. One subject more demands our consideration. Its difficulties, though great, are far from being insurmountable. The palpitating interests of every section of our country command equal regard. Congress regulates commerce. Whatever their wants may be the States can do nothing. Over $400,000,000, or, reckoned in our currency, over $600,000,000 of foreign goods were last year purchased by our people. This immense trade absorbs the means sorely needed to fund our National debt, now rapidly falling due, and threatens to paralyze the chief sources of our internal revenues. Let us, then, shirk no real duty and be frightened at no unreal obstacles. We cannot hope each of us to triumph at all points in any Tariff bill. Much of the business of life is a compromise, but let us adhere to our work, like the gallant chieftain, GRANT, "if it takes all the Summer," until we have brought out something which will satisfy the just expectations of the people, and then congratulate ourselves upon harmonious action at last; we shall joyfully quit these heated halls, and depart sure of a welcome home.

Mr. DELANO was the next speaker. With all the imperfections of this bill, he thought it ought to be passed rather than rejected. It was the first tariff bill that approached anything like a just protection to the agricultural interests. He hoped that the representatives of New-England would stand by the bill and not turn a cold shoulder upon it, as there seemed to be some indication of their doing.

Mr. BOUTWELL intimated that if there was any difficulty in New-England on the subject of the tariff, it was not because New-England interests were not considered sufficiently protected, but because a bitter warfare had been waged against New-England in other sections of the country on the subject of protection, and New-England did not want to be held responsible for this tariff bill.

Mr. DAWES made some remarks of a similar purport. He declared that New-England did not want the responsibility for this bill shifted from the shoulders of the people of the West, who had more interest in it than New-England ever had in any tariff bill. New-England was content with things as they were, and did not want it understood that she was forcing this tariff on the country.

Mr. DELANO asked how long it was since New-England had demanded a tariff, on the ground that without it her manufactures would go to ruin. If New-England did not stand by the bill it would soon find there was a vigorous West, which would not fail to recollect the act.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, declared as his belief there was one State in New-England which did want this bill. He believed that all the interests of Connecticut, manufacturing, commercial and agricultural, would be promoted by it, and he intended to vote for it.

Mr. DELANO continued his speech, arguing that this bill protected the agricultural interests, and appealing to New-England members not to vote against it. If Western members did, there were two or three hundred thousand voters in the West who would not oppose it.

Mr. HOOPER declared himself in favor of protecting domestic manufactures and of encouraging the development of all the great productive resources of the country. His theory of protection to American industry did not differ materially from the practice of the English theory of free trade as applied to the interests of British industry and commerce. That was to encourage free trade in all raw materials for manufacture which cannot be produced in Great Britain, and in all articles which Great Britain could produce cheaper than any other country. That British idea of free trade was identical with his idea of what the protection policy of this country should be, as applied to the interests of American industry and commerce. That was to encourage free trade in all the materials for manufacture which we could not produce, or which we could produce cheaper than any other country, and to impose duties for the protection of American labor against the competition of the cheaper labor of foreign countries on all articles which we would not produce, and for revenue alone on these other articles which we could not produce. In regard to the Tariff Bill, he was not aware that New-England had asked for anything in it. The changes it proposed did not generally favor her interests. He should, however, vote for the bill, because other portions of the country than New-England said it was necessary for their protection, and because he believed in the theory of protecting the labor and encouraging the developments of the great material resources of this country. But he was opposed to such high rates of duty as this tariff imposed, except as a temporary measure to meet the exigencies of the present time, growing out of the expansive condition of the currency and the scarcity of labor, which were the inevitable results of the late war. He believed that when the injurious effects of the war had passed away, and the currency was returned to the standard of coin, lower rates and a permanent scale of duties would better protect the substantial interests of industry and promote the prosperity of the whole country.

Mr. KASSON spoke in opposition to the bill. He said its title should be a bill to prevent the blessings of Divine Providence from being enjoyed by the people of the United States. It was an attempt to force against the laws of Providence, the people of this country to pay higher for what they need than the laws of Providence required. The bill should be recommitted and its fundamental principle changed. If not the American people would be "protected" until they would not be able to buy a solitary thing; that is "protected." His objection to the bill was that it was an attempt to legislate for special interests and to balance the good done to one by the injury done to another. He gave New-England the credit of not being responsible for this bill. She should necessarily be moderate in her tariff views if she adhered to her general interests. She built ships and engaged in commerce, and therefore should not be in favor of a prohibitory tariff. She should not sacrifice the interests of one-half of her people for the benefit of the other half.

Mr. DAWES asked to whose interest was the bill.

Mr. KASSON replied that it was in the interest of every manufacturer whose interest was protected by it. He parried several thrusts made at him in reference to his being an officer of the New-York Free Trade League, and argued strongly against the passage of such a prohibitory measure as the pending bill.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, commented upon the assertion that New-England had nothing to do with the origin of this bill, and did not desire it to pass.

Mr. DAWES remarked that the New-England members were willing to vote for it or against it.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, interpreted that as meaning that they were willing to get Western members to go for the bill, while New-England would take its benefits. The gentleman from Ohio (DELANO) had got frightened, and went on his knees to beg New-England to vote for this tariff. It was a most singular spectacle, and one which he had never expected to witness in the House. He had no doubt the gentleman would be successful in the plea which he had made. It was said there was an arrangement between the wool-growers and wool-manufacturers. As a Western man he knew nothing of any such bargain, nor would he permit his views as a Representative to favor any such bargain. He proposed that the bill should be recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill embodying the first section of the pending bill, which was the one protecting the great wool interest for which the gentleman from Ohio (DELANO) had so ably pleaded; embodying the sixth section in reference to liquors and cigars, and the twelfth section which protects agricultural interests; also the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole, reducing the duty on tea and coffee one-half; reducing the duty on railroad iron from one cent a pound to seventy cents per hundred pounds; embracing the provisions of the pending bill in reference to flaxseed, linseed, hemp seed, rape seed, and oils manufactured therefrom, and reducing the remaining duties embodied in the bill to not higher than the actual necessities of the particular interest required, not exceeding in any case twenty-five per cent. over the rate now fixed by law. That was the proposition he desired to submit, and he hoped the members from the West would vote for it.

Mr. DODGE said that he felt bound, before voting for the bill, to state distinctly, as a representative from a great commercial city, that he believed the great interests of commerce depended on the prosperity of the nation, and that commerce prospered just in proportion as the manufacturing and agricultural interests. There were portions of this bill which he thought should be much modified, and therefore he was in favor of the proposition to postpone the bill till December next, because the exigencies of the country did not require an alteration of the tariff within the next four months. But if the bill came to a vote he should vote for it, protesting against certain parts of it, and yet believing as a whole the bill was for the benefit of the entire country, and that the prosperity of the country was the prosperity of the City of New-York.

Mr. GARFIELD closed the debate, making a strong argument in favor of the principle of protection. As an abstract question, very little could be said against the doctrine of free trade; but it was only applicable in times of peace, and where countries were on the same grade of culture. War, whenever it came, overturned the doctrine of free trade in its practical application. The attitude of England, which had for centuries been protective to the extent of prohibition, and which was now free trade, he likened to that of a giant or an athlete, who, after months of training, should challenge a young shop-boy to come out and fight with him. He hoped that the proposition to recommit and the proposition to postpone would both be voted down, and that the bill would be amended in several particulars, and made as equitable as possible. He believed that when the country came really to understand what had been done, the clamor against the bill would quiet down.

This closed the debate, though Messrs. STEVENS and FARQUHAR had proposed to submit some arguments, but declined doing so in view of the disposition manifested by the House.

Mr. MORRILL moved to fill the blank left in the section taxing cotton with the word "three," so as to make the duty on cotton, raw or manufactured, three cents per pound. This was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered an amendment to reduce the duty on railroad iron from one cent per pound to seventy-five cents per 100 pounds.

Mr. FARQUAHAR moved to amend the amendment by reducing it to fifty cents per 100 pounds.

Mr. PRICE moved to reduce the duty on salt in package from forty-two to thirty-six cents, and on salt in bulk from thirty to twenty-four cents per 100 pounds.

These amendments having been offered, the previous question was moved and seconded on all the pending amendments, thus preventing any other from being offered. Separate votes were taken on the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, as follows:

For increasing the duty on pig-iron from $9 to $10 per ton; disagreed to without a division.

For striking out "crash" from the articles on which a duty of six cents per yard and thirty per centum *ad valorem*, was imposed. Agreed to.

For striking out the discrimination made in favor of coal from the British Provinces, was agreed to, so that all imported coal is to pay $1 50 per ton. The vote stood, 75 yeas to 72 nays.

For allowing the Florida and Alabama Railroad Company to be credited with five years. Disagreed to.

All amendment increasing the duties on agricultural products. Agreed to.

Making the lowest tax on lumber $2 per 1,000 feet. Agreed to.

Reducing the duty on tea to 12½ cents per pound. Agreed to—yeas 95, nays not counted.

Reducing the duty on coffee to two and a half cents per pound. Agreed to without division.

All the other amendments reported by the Committee of the Whole were considered as agreed to.

The next question was on the amendment by Mr. FARQUHAR, to reduce the duty on railroad iron from one cent per pound to fifty cents per 100 pounds. Which was disagreed to by a vote of 57 yeas to 90 nays.

The amendment offered by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, to reduce the duty on railroad iron to seventy cents per 100 pounds, was agreed to—yeas 108, nays 41.

The amendment of Mr. PRICE to reduce the duty on salt, in packages, from 46 to 36 cents, and, in bulk, from 30 to 24 cents per 100 pounds, was agreed to.

The last question was on the motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered yesterday, to strike out the twenty-third section organizing the Bureau of Statistics, and it was disagreed to.

All the amendments having been thus disposed of, the bill was open for further action.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that it be recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report at the next session, with such modifications and changes as the Committee may see fit to make.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved, as an amendment, that it be recommitted with instructions to report a bill embracing the first section of the pending bill, the sixth and twelfth sections as originally reported, including the amendments reducing the duty on tea and coffee, the paragraph in relation to linseed, flaxseed, hempseed, rapeseed and oils manufactured thereof, as provided in the bill, reducing the duty on railroad iron to 70 cents per 100 pounds, and reducing all other rates to a standard not higher than the actual necessities of the interest require, not exceeding 25 per cent. above the rates now fixed by law.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill on the table; which was negatived.

Mr. HOTCHKISS moved to reconsider the vote agreeing to the amendment removing the discrimination in favor of coal from the British Provinces.

Mr. LATHAM moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; which was agreed to—yeas 13, nays 71. So the duty on all coal imported remains fixed at $1 50 per ton.

Mr. ELDRIDGE again moved to lay the bill on the table; but was negatived—yeas 24, nays 72.

Mr. WILSON's amendment to the motion to recommit was negatived—yeas 31, nays not counted.

The question recurred on Mr. WASHBURNE's motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, to report next December; which was negatived—yeas 62, nays 87.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 94 yeas, against 53 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Ancona, Ashley of Nevada, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Bingham, Boutwell, Boyer, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Coffroth, Davis, Dawes, Dawson, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Hart, Hays, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard, Jr., of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Hulburd, Jencks, Johnson, Kelley, Kelso, Ketcham, Laflin, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Longyear, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Price, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins' Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Spalding, Strouss, Thayer, Francis Thomas, Trowbridge, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Ward, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Baker, Benjamin, Bergen, Bromwell, Cobb, Cook, Defrees, Donnelly, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Finck, Glossbrenner, Grider, Harding of Kentucky, Harding of Illinois, Harris, Hogan, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Julian, Kasson, Kerr, Le Blond, Marshall, McCullough, Moulton, Niblack, Nicholson, Orth, Phelps, Randall of Kentucky, Retter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgraves, Taber, Taylor, John L. Thomas, Jr., Thornton, Trimble, Van Horn of Missouri, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Indiana, Wentworth, Wilson of Iowa, Windom, Wright.

The following members paired: Messrs. Pomeroy and Winfield, Blaine and Stillwell, Raymond and Bromall.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. PAYNE gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the contested election case of FULLER against DAWSON, from the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

At 6:15 P. M., the House adjourned.

After adjournment, it was announced that the caucus of Union Senators and Members called for this evening was postponed until 7:30 to-morrow evening.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ECLECTIC VS. GOTHAM—A FINE FIELDING GAME AT HOBOKEN.

This game, played yesterday at Hoboken, was the prettiest fielding game we have seen this season at the Elysian Fields. For the first four innings it was exceedingly close and interesting, but after the fourth innings the Gothams took the lead in batting, and finally won by a score of 20 to 12. The crowd in attendance was very large, and the interest in the game was kept up till the last hand was lost. The score is as follows:

ECLECTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	GOTHAM.	Outs.	Runs.
Dalton, 1 b	3	1	Cornell, 3 b	4	1
Bell, c. f	2	2	Shrieves, s. s	2	4
James, s. s	2	2	Dupignac, r. f	4	2
Glover, l. f	3	2	Beadle, 1 b	5	1
Bunting, c	4	1	Jessup, c. f	3	2
M. Humphrey, 3 b	3	1	Mehl, l. f	3	2
Tallmadge, 2 b	5	0	Goodspeed, 2 b	3	2
W. Humphrey, r. f	2	3	George, c	1	4
McGee, p	3	1	Sweet, p	2	2
Total	27	12	Total	27	20

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eclectic	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	5—12
Gotham	2	1	0	1	4	3	5	4	0—20

Umpire—Mr. URELL, of the National Club, Washington, D. C.

Scorers—Messrs. HORTON and BROWN.

Time of game—2 hours, 30 minutes.

Fly catches—Gotham, 9; Eclectic, 6.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. MANHATTAN.—The first eleven of the New-York Cricket Club played a match yesterday with sixteen of the Manhattan Club, at the St. George's Ground, Hoboken, which resulted in favor of the New-Yorkers by the score of the first innings, as it was mutually agreed to be a one-day match. SHARP's 21 was well got, and BULLIS's 53 doubtless saved the game, although he had several lives. We give the score:

NEW-YORK.		MANHATTAN.	
Sharp b. Hatfield	21	Hatfield c. Byron b. Marsh	4
Higham b. Adams	0	Ludlow b. Marsh	1
Lee c. Plumer b. Adams	2	Sebring b. Marsh	13
Byron c. Plumer b. Adams	0	Jenkins, run out	3
Bullis, not out	53	Freed st. Higham b. Lee	17
Marsh c. Plumer b. Jenkins	3	Shaw, run out	0
Dempsey c. Chadwick b. Jenkins	0	Madden b. Marsh	4
Suydam c. Hatfield b. Jenkins	4	Walker b. Byron	7
Tyler b. Hatfield	2	Higgins b. Lee	1
Oldfield c. Jenkins b. Hatfield	3	Liversey, run out	6
Falkener, run out	4	Neeves, l. b. w., b. Marsh	0
Byes, 4; wides, 8; total	12	Plumer b. Byron	0
Total	104	Tucker, not out	0
		Adams b. Marsh	2
		Chadwick, l. b. w., b. Marsh	0
		Jenks b. Lee	5
		Byes, 10; leg byes, 11; wides, 2; total	23
		Total	86

Umpires—Messrs. G. HIGHAM and UPTON.

Mr. SEBRING presented the trophy of victory—a new ball—which Mr. SHARP, the President of the New-York Club, received, and replied to the friendly and sociable remarks of the gentlemen of the Manhattans in a most genial manner.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I., for a Purse and Stake of $1,900—Six Horses Start—Lucy the Winner.

Yesterday a purse and stake of $1,900, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, was trotted for on the Fashion Course, L. I., and contested by six horses. There were originally seven entries, but one of them, DAN MACE's ch. g. *Artemus Ward* was drawn, leaving HIRAM WOODRUFF's b. m. *Zenobia*, R. WALKER's b. m. *Daisy Burns*, T. CARPENTER's b. m. *Lucy*, W. PEABODY's b. m. *Amber*, P. MCCOY's blk. m. *Olinda*, and G. W. FERGUSON's br. g. *Smoke* to contend for the rich prize for the victor. The day was delightful, the attendance good, and the track in excellent order for going. In the City the previous evening *Daisy Burns* had been the favorite in the pool sales, but on the course *Lucy* usurped her place, and was backed against the field at even. She brought on the pools $280, while *Daisy Burns* sold for $140, *Smoke* $41, *Zenobia* $30; *Amber* $12, and *Olinda* $8.

FIRST HEAT.—The favorite had the pole, *Daisy Burns* next, *Olinda* third, and *Smoke* on the outside. Some time was lost in scoring before the judges gave the word. Going around the turn *Lucy* broke up, but kept her lead to the quarter pole, *Daisy* being second and *Amber* third at that point, *Smoke* having broken up twice and going on a run all the way to the half-mile pole ahead of the others. On the back stretch, and past the old stand, *Lucy* held her lead of the others, and at the half-mile pole passed in 1:17, she was two lengths before *Daisy Burns*, who was nearly as far before *Amber*. On the Flushing stretch *Lucy* still held her own, and was three lengths before *Daisy* as they turned into the home-stretch; the rest being well strung out behind. *Lucy* trotted steadily up the straight, and although WALKER with *Daisy Burns* tried hard to overtake her, carrying his own mare to a double break in the effort, he could not reach her; and the favorite crossed the score two lengths ahead—*Daisy* second, *Amber* third, *Olinda* fourth and *Smoke* distanced. Time, 2:33.

SECOND HEAT.—The betting now became $100 to $20 on *Lucy*, and after repeated attempts at scoring, they at length got the word when *Daisy Burns* was on a break, but on even terms with the favorite; *Amber* third, and *Olinda* last. Going around the turn *Lucy* was leading a clear length, which she increased to three at the quarter pole, *Daisy* being next, *Amber* third and *Zenobia* last; time, 37 seconds. At the half mile pole the favorite was still a couple of lengths ahead of *Daisy*, with *Amber* ten lengths behind the latter; time, 1:14½. Both *Daisy* and *Amber* broke up on the Flushing stretch, and *Lucy* turned into the straight four lengths ahead, with the race evidently in hand. *Daisy Burns* made a double break after passing the distance stand, and *Lucy* crossed the score on a jog, a winner of the heat by two lengths in 2.30. *Daisy Burns* was second, *Amber* third, and *Olinda* distanced.

THIRD HEAT.—Offers to bet $100 to $10 led to no speculation, as it was clear she could out-trot all her opponents. *Amber* got a couple of lengths the best of the start, and led a length and a half to the quarter-pole in 38 seconds, *Lucy* being second and *Daisy* third. CARPENTER now let his mare out, and *Lucy* shot past *Amber*, and at the half-mile pole, reached in 1:15½, she had opened a gap of two lengths. On the Flushing stretch *Daisy* broke into a run, and passed *Amber*. *Lucy* kept increasing her lead steadily, and was a dozen lengths ahead at the distance-stand, where CARPENTER took her in hand, and she crossed the score a very easy winner by half-a-dozen lengths in 2:32½. *Daisy Burns* came in next, but the Judges awarded the second place to *Amber*, on account of WALKER's mare having done considerable running.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., July 10.—Purse and stake $1,900, mile heats, three in five, in harness.

T. Carpenter named b. m. Lucy	1	1	1
W. Peabody named b. m. Amber	3	3	2
R. Walker named b. m. Daisy Burns	2	2	3
H. Woodruff named b. m. Zenobia	5	4	4
P. McCoy named blk. m. Olinda	4	dis.	
G. W. Ferguson named b. g. Smoke		dis.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half mile.	Mile.
First Heat	——	1:17	2:33
Second Heat	00:37	1:14½	2:30
Third Heat	00:38	1:16½	2:32½

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 48.—The Commencement exercises of the Girls Grammar School No. 48, took place yesterday morning. Long before the hour of 10, when the exercises commenced, there could not even be found standing-room for the many friends and acquaintances of the young graduates. The exercises were opened with reading of Scriptures and prayer by Rev. W. S. MIKELS, D. D., after which the following order of exercises was gone through with: Anthem—"Blessed is the People;" Ballad—"Lorena," Evadne Effingham; Recitation—"Death of," Louisa A. Rice; Quartette—"Come where my Love Lies Dreaming," Mario Glee Club; Composition—"Youth's Craving," Sarah Doran; Chorus—"The Peace Jubilee;" Recitation—"The Last Broadside," Abbie J. Bo'and; Quartette—"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," Mario Glee Club; Solo—"Bring me a Pretty Bouquet," Lizzie Loines; Chorus—"I Dreamt I was Queen of the Air;" Composition—"Where Shall I Spend my Vacation," Annie Wakeman; Comic Duet; Parting Address by a Graduate to her Classmates, Ella Beck; Solo—"Song of the Zephyrs," Ida Wooley; Valedictory, Lucia C. Hager; Duet—"Swift my Bark," Misses Bronner and Holiday; Presentation of Diplomas and Addresses, Henry Kiddle, Superintendent; Parting Hymn; Chorus—"I Pine in Tears for Thee;" Address, Rev. T. L. Clark, D. D.; Quartette—"We Row," Mario Glee Club; Benediction. Among the compositions worthy of note, the one by Miss Wakeman deserves a special note; also, the Valedictory by Miss Lucia Hager. The musical part of the exercises were very interesting and reflected credit on the gentleman who has charge of this department. The solo, by Miss Lizzie Loines, was very sweetly sung. The following young ladies received diplomas: Misses Abie G. Boland, Louisa A. Rice, Lucia C. Hager, Maria L. Bronner, Augusta Roe, Sarah G. Laines, May J. Patterson, Mary Luren, Ella M. Beck, Hattie C. Edwards, Mary Bain.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS.—Yesterday the Croton Aqueduct Board opened proposals and awarded contracts as follows: For the construction of stone block pavements in Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to the North River; contract awarded to THOMAS GEARDY at $13,022; time 90 days. Same in Second-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery; contract awarded to the same at $33,351 32; time 200 days. Same in Charles-street, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue; contract awarded to the same at $11,601 80; time 85 days. Same in Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenue; contract awarded to the same at $14,896; time 75 days. Same in Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; contract awarded to the same at $7,653 14; time 35 days. Same in Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; contract awarded to the same at $8,580; time 70 days. Same in Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway; contract awarded to STANLEY GORE at $4,151 70; time 30 days. Same in Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street; contract was awarded to THOMAS GEARDY at $12,804 52; time 95 days. Same in Twenty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; contract awarded to L. W. JOHNSON at $7,375 20; time 50 days.

SUDDEN DEATHS FROM HEAT.—The police report the following additional deaths caused by the oppressive heat: A German named KNOPP was found dead on the floor of his room at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 618 Ninth avenue. The Coroner was notified. FREDERICK HINES, a native of Germany, 66 years of age, and residing at 271 Eighth-avenue, was found dead in his room at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The body was in a sitting posture at the window. Coroner GOVER held an inquest, when a verdict of *coup de soliel* was rendered. ELLEN FLYNN, aged 20, a native of Ireland, and residing at the corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-third-street, died suddenly at 1:30 A. M. yesterday. The Coroner was notified. JAMES NAUGHTEN, of No. 763 Third-avenue, was found dead in his bed at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The Coroner was notified. SYLVESTER GAYNOR, a native of Ireland, 29 years of age, and residing at No. 15 Thomas-street, died on Monday from the effects of the heat, which prostrated him while riding to Central Park in a car. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.

CURIOUS LETTER.—The following was received yesterday by President SCHULTZ, of the Metropolitan Board of Health: "The Board of Health having been interfered with by the inhabitants of Staten Island, and through the aid of a Judge been injoined from erecting accommodations for well passengers on Seguine's Point, are in a quandary. They don't know how to prevent the cholera coming to the City, and I understand putting the passengers in the barracks on the Battery. Now this is outrageous. Must the health of a million of people be put in jeopardy to gratify a few selfish men on Staten Island? No! a thousand times no! To obviate it I propose that all vessels having cholera on board be anchored within swimming distance of Staten Island. Let all well people who wish to swim ashore be allowed to do so. Then quarantine all boats from Staten Island, and not allow one to land passengers in the City. This course would bring Staten Islanders to their senses, and we should have no more opposition to a quarantine on a barren piece of land which happens to be in Richmond County."

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. J. A. Green, Syracuse; Gen. J. C. Sullivan, Cumberland; Hon. William Williams, Buffalo; Dr. J. H. T. King, Buffalo, and Jas. Irvine, San Francisco, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. A. Pollock, Washington; G. Ames, Chicopee; G. W. Tifft, Buffalo, and J. H. Brown, New-Jersey, are at the Astor House. Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher, U. S. Navy, is at the Everett House. Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army; Gen. Merritt, U. S. Army; C. T. Sherman and wife, Ohio; W. H. Clements, Cincinnati; C. H. Corey, Saratoga; J. Thrasher, Texas; G. B. Davenport, Richmond; Hon. J. Starr, New-Jersey; G. W. Button, San Francisco, and J. Jackson, Florida, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

INFANTICIDE.—Information was received by the Sixth Ward Police that JOANNA F. KEDDENAR, a native of Germany, and 24 years of age, who had worked at a restaurant at No. 549 Pearl-street, had disappeared. Officer MCSALLY went there, and on trying the room door where JOANNA slept found it locked. On opening the door the remains of a new-born child were found in a chair, but the supposed mother had disappeared. A *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr. JOHN BEACH, who pronounced the child to have been born alive, and marks of violence were found on the throat. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner GOVER.

FATAL RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—About 7 o'clock last evening, a little boy named THOMAS RILEY, aged 4 years, and residing at No. 113 West Thirty-first-street, was accidentally run over on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-first-street, by a hack driven by PETER KEARNEY, being almost instantly killed. The remains were taken charge of by the Twentieth Precinct Police, and removed to the residence of his parents. The driver was arrested and held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, at No. 10 Clarkson-street, on the body of an unknown woman, apparently 30 years of age, who committed suicide by swallowing poison. It appears that deceased arrived in this City from Ireland about a month ago, and took lodging where she died. She seemed to have some private grief preying upon her mind, which so deranged her intellect that she obtained poison and thus ended her life and trouble. It did not appear that deceased had any relatives or friends in the City. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.—Officer MCCAUMAN, of the Twentieth Precinct, discovered early yesterday morning that the oyster saloon of JOHN H. KOSTERN, No. 332 Eighth-avenue, had been broken into and robbed. He soon after saw three boys, whom he chased, when they dropped two bundles containing seven dozen packages of chewing tobacco. The culprits, however, succeeded in escaping through a tenement-house in Twenty-seventh-street. A subsequent examination of the premises revealed the fact that very little else had been carried away.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday, over the remains of MICHAEL SKELLY, who had been missing for several days. As the body was recovered in the East River, at foot of Twenty-third-street, it is supposed that he was drowned while bathing. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 23 years of age, and was employed in the coal yard at No. 272 East Thirteenth-street. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The name of this church is not "the Fourth-street," but "The Fourth Presbyterian Church." This name has been assumed in order to preserve the true historical place of the church among the churches of this City. The location of the new church is not on Seventy-sixth-street, but in Thirty-fourth-street, near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Our friend Smith has had a varied experience among beverages. Ice-water is dangerous in hot weather; lager is stupifying, and there are several objections to Brandy & Co. He finally accepts Kent's East India Coffee as the safest and best. Sold by all grocers at 25 cents. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BURGLAR HIS OWN INFORMER—The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room. Never fails. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 10—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Pell, Col. Hardinge, D. Carson, S. Henris, F. Constant, D. Louis, D. A. Smith, M. Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, S. J. Walker, R. A. Risenbaum, B. Coveny, J. Purshouse, G. Etchell, J. B. Brown, E. Johnston, S. Graham, wife and 3 children, J. Mulligan, J. Turner, E. Mills, J. S. Thompson, N. Winslow, W. C. Walker, wife and 2 daughters, T. Haggerty, wife and 5 children, J. Kennedy, Mr. Watchell, Mr. and Mrs. Meredith, Rev. C. G. Edmonds, J. Darley, J. Clark, A. Kahn, E. Herbert, G. S. and F. Buff, Miss Ellen Hodges, Alice McCarthy, Mrs. C. A. Pickering, Miss C. Jackson, Mme. Sloan, Mrs. E. Johnson, Mrs. E. Hobson, Mrs. Walton, Miss Jones, Miss Champereux, Mr. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. J. Phelps, J. Leech, Geo. Gill, Miss Lawton, Miss Lucy Lawton, Master Jas. Lawton, Catharine Donahoe and 3 children, and 583 in the steerage.

In steamship Tybee, from Savannah.—Miss Emma Cole, Miss Laura Cole, Miss Emily Stears, Miss Jane Stears, Mrs. P. K. Shields, Miss Mary Eldridge, Mrs. J. Ciere, Mrs. M. Christy, Mrs. Blake, W. H. Adams, H. Dempsey and lady, H. C. Hamilton, W. G. Jones, W. D. Ford, R. H. Goodwin, Wm. R. Barron, James Powell, J. M. Higgins, Thomas Davis, S. Hamilton.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah.—Mrs. Ryan and two children, Mrs. M. L. Harris, Mrs. A. Frost, E. A. Bruce and lady, Miss M. Chambers, Mrs. B. E. Carr, John Kenney, lady and three children, Miss S. B. Carr and servant, A. C. Beane and lady, O. D. Oak, lady, child and nurse, H. P. Kingman, J. Cullen, P. Cullen, W. H. Burns, Miss Maria T. Carr, Miss A. S. Carr, A. K. Lane and lady, Miss Rosenband, J. H. Tull, W. F. Carroll, J. Jackson, J. Rosenband, T. Mosely, B. Done, Mrs. R. Saltzman, Miss L. M. Stanford, M. D. Lilienthal, J. G. Sterger and lady, G. B. Felton, Mrs. Felton and son, Mrs. B. Green, nurse and two children; James Yonge and lady, John Stoddard, Major Porter, C. Kipper, Mr. Brown, J. Bucky, N. Frierson, W. H. Turner, J. Monehan, J. N. Newberg, R. Dexter, N. M. Ruggles, Mrs. J. H. Hall and son, Mrs. A. Porter, Miss Alexander, Miss L. J. Hall, Miss M. E. Hall, Mrs. W. H. Crink, Miss Ellen Carey, J. H. Chambers, J. M. Chambers, Mrs. W. T. Chambers, Mrs. E. Garvin, B. Howard, S. Burch, Major J. A. Semple, G. H. Adams, J. E. Lesseg, M. Rosenbaum, Rev. A. S. Edgerly, E. A. Burteson, E. H. Gray, Col. J. E. Henninsing, J. W. Hawkins, L. Matthew, H. L. Chichester, and 26 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 38 | Sun sets....... 7 32 | Moon rises... 4 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 08 | Gov. Island. 7 57 | Hell Gate.... 9 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 10.

Cleared.

Brigs Roseway, (Br.,) Bolman, Shelburne, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Covell, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Mary, (Br.,) O'Brien, Halifax, J. L. Overton.

Schooners N. B. Borden, Allen, Wood's Hole, J. C. Baker; Oceanus, Hawkins, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Flying Scud, Foley, Wilmington, Thos. Holmes; Hattie Ross, Poland, Philadelphia, Miller & Houghton; Amelia, (Br.,) Fickett, St. Martha, Savanilla, &c., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool June 27, via Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 656 passengers to John G. Dale. June 27, off Holyhead, passed steamship Erin, bound in; 28th, off Queenstown, steamship Denmark, bound in; 29th, 60 miles W. of Fastnet, steamship Etna and a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.; 3d inst., lat. 47 30, lon. 37 40, supplied with water brig Queen, for Newfoundland.

Steamship Starlight, Pedrick, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Quaker City, West, Charleston 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Tybee, Crowell, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight June 4, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Five infants died on the passage; one birth.

Bark Abraham Lincoln, (Ital.,) Beufaute, Palermo 70 ds., with fruit, &c., to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 13.

Bark Ilva, Berry, Maracaibo 22 ds., with coffee and fustic to Maitland, Philps & Co. June 30, saw a Br. bark loaded with copper ore ashore on Inagua.

Bark Shamrock, Stone, Callao March 13, with guano to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Passed Cape Horn May 4, crossed the equator June 11.

Bark Florence Peters, Hooper, Cow Bay, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Alina Morton, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Hines, Cow Bay 18 ds., with coal to Geo. Wheelwright & Co.

Bark May Stetson, Pendleton, Palermo April 24, passed Gibraltar May 14, with fruit, sulphur, &c., to John C. Connor. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Lucy A. Nichols, Ford, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Persia, (of Boston,) Holm, Cronstadt May 25, via Elsinore June 2, with mdse. and 2 passengers to Wm. Ropes & Co.

Bark Adelaide, Plummer, Malaga 40 ds., with fruit, &c., to A. P. Francie.

Brig Sparkling Sea, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Bowden, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Wm. Ingalls.

Brig Ann, (of Wilmington, N. C.,) Johnson, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with molasses to master. Sld. in co. with brig W. A. Stuart, for Philadelphia.

Brig Wm. H. Bickmore, (of St. George, Me.,) Bickmore, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud. June 30, off Cape, spoke brig Albatross, from Cow Bay for New-York, 14 ds. out, and short of provisions; supplied her.

Brig Billow Crest, (of Bridgeport, Eng.,) Camm, Harbor Grace, N. F., June 18, via New-Bedford July 7, with seal oil to Siffken & Ironsides.

Brig Kate, McDougal, Lingan, with coal to New-York Gas Co.

Brig Alfaretta, Taylor, Santa Cruz 31 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Mary & Susan, (Br.,) Albury, Harbor Island 8 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglass.

Schr. Flying Cloud, (of P. E. I.,) McIntyre, Bridgeport, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of St. Kitts,) Scopeau, Aux Cayes 15 ds., with logwood to Jones & Lough. Sld. in co. with schr. Lath Rich, for Boston.

Schr. Frances Coffin, Wass, Addison, with timber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Cyprus, Wright, Addison, with timber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. N. Clifford, Shute, Belfast, with staves to James Wylder & Co.

Schr. Keyena, Gardiner, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Jas. Jewett, Jewett, Southport, Me., with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Atlantic, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Potter, Windsor 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn., for Albany, with stone.

Schr. Jason, Duell, Machias 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Comet, Mitchell, Lapreaux 10 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Musquash, with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Hope, (Br.,) Canning, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. R. H. Dexter, (Br.,) Dexter, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Connecticut, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Sanders, Portland, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Only Son, Marson, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Margaret & Lucy, (of Middletown, Conn.,) Crosby, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schr. H. Gardiner, Hammond, Booth Bay, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Essex, Grinnell, Albany, for Greenport.
Schr. Texas, Smith, New-London.
Schr. Jenny Lind, Graves, Providence.
Schr. Copia, West, Wareham.
Schr. Veranda, Ponds, Providence, for Albany.
Schr. H. S. Barnes, Doane, Norwich.
Schr. S. W. Ponder, Lincoln, Providence.
Schr. San Juan, Crockett, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. T. H. Seymour, Burgess, Norwalk.
Schr. Mary Langdon, Hall, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Flying Arrow, Eaton, Calais, with lumber.
Schr. Alida, Eaton, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Maria, Lane, Milford.
Schr. Kate Thomas, Gibbs, Sandwich.
Schr. Antelope, Brown, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Pilot, Thompson, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Ocean Star, Haskell, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Empress, ——, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Susan & Mary, Kenyon, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. John Crocker, Lane, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardiner, Newport.
Schr. Belle Creole, Bills, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. Marietta, Hall, Fall River.
Schr. Washington, Shadrick.
Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence, for Rondout.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence, with mdse. to G. N. Stranahan.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, with mdse. to G. N. Stranahan.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. schr. Enterprise is ashore on Hart Island, high and dry.

Spoken, &c.

Contest—wh. ship, Capt. Coon, of New-Bedford, out 6 weeks, June 23, lat. 38 8, lon. 50; had 150 bbls. oil.

Edward Doty—brig, from Matanzas, June 27, off Sagua, bound in.

Red, White and Blue—ship, Capt. Hudson, from New-York for London, 10th inst., 25 miles S. E. of the Highlands, by pilot-boat A. T. Stewart, No. 6. Wind at the time from N. E., with heavy sea; she was hove to under a foretopsail, and was behaving well—the pilot reports equal to a large ship.

Tubal Cain—brig, bound E., was seen June 27, lat. 43, lon. 63 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Harbor Island, July 1, schr. Gertrude, for New-York, ldg.

At Cienfuegos, June 21, bark Armstrong, for New-York in 2 ds., and several others for do. soon.

At Aux Cayes, June 24, schr. Abby Bra[illegible], disch.

THE MANHATTAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS.

J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary. H. STOKES, President.

S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY $2,000,000.

IMPORTANT NEW FEATURE IN DIVIDENDS AND MODES OF INSURANCE.
SMALLEST RATIO OF MORTALITY.
EXPENSES LESS THAN ANY CASH COMPANY.
LIBERAL MODES OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.
INSURERS RECEIVE THE LARGEST BONUS EVER GIVEN.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY ON ALL PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

NO CLAIMS UNPAID.

ALL KINDS OF NON-FORFEITING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED.
POLICIES INCONTESTIBLE.
LOANS MADE ON POLICIES.
ALL POLICIES AFTER THREE YEARS NON-FORFEITABLE.

The following are examples of the operation of the last Dividend:

POLICIES IN 1862, ONLY FOUR YEARS AGO.

Age at Issue.	Amount Insured.	Premium Paid.	Added to Policy.	Total Amount of Policy.
40	$10,000	$1,280	$3,572	$13,572
35	8,000	1,092	2,848	10,848
30	7,500	708	2,708	10,208
25	7,000	571	2,505	9,505

This is an entirely new plan, originating with this Company, and gives insurers the largest return ever made by any company in the same period.

A. DU BOIS, Medical Examiner, at office 2 to 3 P. M.

H. G. PIFFARD, Assistant Medical Examiner, at office 11 to 12 M.

A LIBERAL ARRANGEMENT WILL BE MADE WITH SOLICITORS for new business brought to the office.

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED.

This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged, and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

cures general debility, impotency, nervous incapacity, dyspepsia, depression, loss of appetite, low spirits, imbecility, mental indolence, emaciation, ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.

BIOKRENE.

The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietors,
No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

10,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETS.
500 pieces Bobinet nets.
PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES,
Most approved kinds.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 423, July 10, 1866.
34, 48, 75, 25, 15, 11, 3, 39, 68, 49, 62, 24, 60, 7.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 424, July 10, 1866.
72, 56, 24, 41, 12, 63, 18, 20, 31, 21, 28, 10, 27.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 323, July 10, 1866.
32, 50, 28, 70, 58, 13, 9, 51, 49, 37, 26, 12, 19, 48.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 324, July 10, 1866.
67, 31, 23, 70, 38, 41, 62, 21, 76, 40, 29, 52, 46.
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ALL PRIZES IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and other legalized lotteries cashed. Information given. P. GAIGE, Broker, No. 738 Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

STORE TO LET IN CHATHAM-ST., NO. 102, for grocery or dining saloon. Buildings and lofts in other parts of the City. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

WANTED—A HEALTHY AND EXPERIENCED wet nurse. Apply with satisfactory references at No. 620 Grand-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, as general servant, or cook and laundress, by a competent young woman, with a boy six years old, at low wages. No. 163 West 36th-st., near 8th-av.

KELLINGER'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, OR MAGIC FLUID.

DATE OF ORIGIN.

The proper combination and healing properties of the ingredients of which this wonder-working medicine is composed were discovered more than forty years ago. It has been before the public for that length of time under its present name. Its late proprietor was a man possessed of indomitable energy and the rare talent of making every person with whom he came in contact his friend. Thus by the aid of a personal and almost magnetic influence of character and the printing press he succeeded in calling the attention of the public to the merits of the article, which, in his individual relations, he had so successfully tested.

DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME IN INTRODUCING THE LINIMENT.

FIRST—PREJUDICE

Against articles known by the name of patent medicines as exhibited universally by people of respectability and position before the appearance of this liniment. This was overcome by a rare tact and patience, and courtier-like word painting, which, in the end, succeeded so well that the wealthiest of our merchant princes and professional men, who had sat in the councils of the nation, permitted their names to be used upon the labels of the bottles that contained this fluid, introducing the remedy among their families and intimate friends, and uttering a benediction with every bottle which they gave away. Among the numbers who compose the Court family of the Empress Eugenie is one who, before she became a baroness, used probably many a bottle of Kellinger's Liniment, for it was the household remedy of her father.

SECOND—THE ENORMOUS COST OF ADVERTISING.

The money which has been expended in introducing and keeping before the public this remedy, would perfectly astonish the uninitiated.

Thousands upon thousands of dollars were lavished with an unsparing hand upon the public Press, and every other device that would arrest the attention of the American People and the world at large, until from the rocky shores of Maine to the plains of Texas, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, it would be difficult to find a man or woman of any pretensions to civilization, and who has been in this country for twenty years, who has not heard of KELLINGER'S LINIMENT.

ITS UNIVERSAL SUCCESS.

Not only, however, did it become known to the inhabitants of America, but it traveled, how or by what means we know not, to every quarter of the globe.

THE ENORMOUS SALES

of this article are without a parallel. The figures amount to millions of bottles. Ask Barnes, Wells or Schieffelin what they alone have sold within the last twenty years, and you will be perfectly astounded.

ITS TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS.

Everything human or emanating from the brain of man is subject to the chances, the perils and the vicissitudes of life. There is always a period in the existence of an individual or a nation of a material, a thing, a force or an idea when trial comes in some form, and so it was with this article. Paralysis struck down its originator and main-spring of vitality, and then sharks, cormorants and vipers, whom like those in the fable he had warmed into a life of ease, seized upon this opportunity to stab in the dark the friend who had furnished the means of providing them with a home and shelter. Counterfeiting was carried on to such an extent by men who had been his own agents, as to rob of nearly all their benefits the man who possessed the sole right to enjoy the fruits of his labors, but whose physical condition was such that he could do nothing to break up the thievish practices of this nest of counterfeiters.

NOW FOR THE FINAL TRIUMPH.

If the hour of trial and disaster is sure to visit every creation of man, so if the thing so tried has the requisite degree of vitality it will come out the brighter and the better for the trial. Aided by the wonderful reputation of this article, and standing on the vantage ground of right, it has been granted to the present proprietor to break up the plans of certain imitators, and to obtain from our courts a perpetual injunction upon their ever using any device or trade-mark of the undersigned, or any imitation of the labels used by him in any way or form whatsoever.

The penalties for violating the injunction and decree of the Court being fines and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court, the owner of this medicine would, therefore, feel positively indebted to any individual who will give him any information which will lead to the detection of any druggist, saddler or grocer who may offer for sale any style of bottle labeled "Kellinger's Liniment" or "Kellinger's Infallible Liniment or Magic Fluid," which may differ from the description of the genuine given at the foot of this column.

WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR THIS LINIMENT.

To speak of the virtues of this article to the American people is like carrying coals to Newcastle. Should there be any who are rusty upon the subject we will inform them by stating that we claim it to be the best Liniment for family use ever offered for sale. It will cure cuts, bruises, rheumatism and inflammation of almost every description. Where the trouble is outward, by external application, and interior troubles and internal inflammation, resulting from disorders of the bowels, by being taken internally.

Rheumatism is its slave, and it robs the Cholera of its horrors, for it is a certain cure for Diarrhœa, Cramps, Colic and Pains in the Stomach or Bowels, when used according to the directions upon the circulars.

CHOLERA.

Armed with a bottle of KELLINGER'S LINIMENT, the fortunate possessor has a shield as strong as human skill can make it, with which to ward off the blows of this fell messenger of death.

STYLE OF PUTTING UP GENUINE ARTICLE.

The outside wrapper is yellow, and on it are printed the two fac-similes at the foot of this column. Without these two signatures no bottle is genuine.

Druggists, saddlers and grocers may supply themselves with the genuine article by ordering of

DEMAS BARNES & CO., Park-row, New-York.

WM. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., Beekman and William sts., New-York.

F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

DE WITT C. KELLINGER, No. 110 Front-st., New-York.

Dewitt C. Kellinger

former proprietor.

DeWitt C. Kellinger

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, and Son of the late proprietor.